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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—The next ANNUAL MEETING of this Association will be held at LIVERPOOL, commencing on Wednesday, September 14, 1870.
President Elect.—Professor HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., President of the Ethnological Society of London.
Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Assistant General Secretary, G. GRIFFITH, Esq. M.A., Harrow.
Information about Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Liverpool.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—July 6th, 7th, SPECIAL FETE and EXHIBITION of FRUIT and CUT FLOWERS, Table Decorations, Bouquets, Statues, Vases, Fern Cases, Flower Baskets, Garden Furniture, and Implements relating to Gardening, &c.—The special Class of Prizes for Ladies includes that offered by H.R.H. Princess Mary of Teck.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.
THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.
On TUESDAY, the 30th of August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st of August.
THURSDAY, the 1st of September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd of September.

PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
President.—The Right Hon. the EARL OF BRADFORD.
Vice-Presidents.—The NOBILITY and GENTRY of the MIDLAND COUNTIES.
By Order, HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary.
Argyle Chambers, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—At the Annual General Meeting, held June 17th, it was Resolved, that the number of Second Subscribers should, from the 1st of January, 1871, be limited to 1,200. New Members may therefore enter as Second Subscribers during the remainder of 1870. Afterwards they can only be received as Associates.
Further information relating to Membership and the Publications of the Society can be obtained at the Office, or will be sent by post on application to F. W. MAYNARD, Secretary.
No. 34, Old Bond-street, London, W.

COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the MANSION HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, at Three o'clock P.M., the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair, for the explanation and furtherance of the scheme for completing the interior of St. Paul's, left unfinished by Sir Christopher Wren. The Bishops of London and Winchester, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and others, have promised to take part in the proceedings. A General Committee has been formed, and an Executive Committee is engaged in preparing an Appeal to the public, which will be presented at the Mansion House Meeting, and which will announce generally the scheme itself, and the means proposed for carrying it out. Communications may at present be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, 56, Albany-street, Regent's Park, and F. C. PENROSE, Esq., Surveyor to the Cathedral, at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard; and also to Wm. CALVERT SHONE, Esq., at the Chapter House.

THE ALLIED UNIVERSITIES CLUB,
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This Club, which was opened in April last, now numbers about 200 Members. It is established for Noblemen and Gentlemen who are, or have been, Members of a University, or are Members of a recognized Learned Society.
The Club-house is admirably situated, and contains every convenience. The internal arrangements are managed by a Committee, and no pecuniary liability attaches to any of the Members. Present Entrance Fee, for a limited number, Ten Guineas; after which it will be Fifteen Guineas.
Annual Subscription, Five Guineas. Applications for Membership at the present entrance fee should be made to the Secretary, LOFTUS H. MARTIN, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT THURSDAY.
Under the most distinguished Patronage, Grand Fete and Reception of Monsieur de Lesseps.—This Grand Fete, in Commemoration of the Opening of the Suez Canal, will conclude with by far the most magnificent display of Fireworks ever witnessed.
Full particulars will be duly announced. Half-Crown Admission Tickets may now be secured, at the Palace; 2, Exeter-hall; and usual Agents.—Admission on the day, 5s.; Guinea Season Tickets Free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SHILLING OPERAS.—A SERIES of OPERAS, comprising all those produced at the Palace by Mr. George Ferren, will be given on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS throughout JULY. At the request of many Season Ticket Holders and other transferrable numbered Stalls have been issued for the Eight Operas, at the low rate of Half-a-Guinea. Early application is absolutely essential. To afford opportunities to young persons and schools to witness these Operas a still further reduction will be made. For list and dates of Operas see daily papers. Application for stalls should be accompanied by a remittance.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.—HEAD MASTER WANTED.
On MONDAY, the 18th of JULY, the BOARD of MANAGERS of the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of ART, about to be established in BELFANT, will proceed to ELECT a HEAD MASTER.
Candidates for the Office, who must hold Certificates from the Science and Art Department, and must be competent to give instruction in, and to superintend all the Departments of a first-class Art School, are requested to communicate, without delay, with the Secretary of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, 21, High-street, Belfast.
June 21, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.
NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that on after the 1st day of JULY NEXT, all Publications, claimed under the Copyright Act, for the use of the LIBRARY of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, are to be delivered only upon the requisition and order of Mr. SAMUEL FIDGIS, until further notice.
By order of the Board, JOHN A. MALET, D.D., Librarian.
Trinity College, Dublin, June 15, 1870.

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THE SCHOOL RE-OPENS August 19. New Boys come August 28.—Applications for Admission should be made before July 1.

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STREATHAM PARK, STREATHAM, S.W., will have TWO VACANCIES in the School for the Daughters of Gentlemen at the Commencement of the ensuing Term, Sept. 8th. Limited number only received. English, French, and German Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters of good repute. References to Parents of past and present Pupils. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

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THESE passages in Mr. Hawthorne's note-books were originally designed for his own reference only. They help strangers to make out not a little of the details of his life. Mr. Hawthorne, however, had a wholesome horror of his biography being written for the public gratification. The editor of these volumes tells us that no one but a member of his family could write his "Life," his manner of living being so reserved. What Mr. Hawthorne hoped nobody would do, it seemed to the editor that it would be "ungracious" not to attempt doing. We read, with a melancholy smile, that "it has been a matter both of conscience and courtesy to withhold nothing that could be given up"; and we read further, without surprise, that "the editor has been severely blamed and wondered at . . . for allowing many things now published to see the light." Mr. Hawthorne earnestly desired to be remembered only through his works: accordingly the editor professes to have made public "whatever could throw any light upon his character." The editor appears to have been over-anxious to show that Mr. Hawthorne was not the gloomy and morbid person that he was often suspected to be. Yet many of the passages in these volumes are of a particularly gloomy and morbid character. Others, indeed, are quite the reverse, and joyous in their sunshine of hope, love and charity. We are told, further, by the editor, that Mr. Hawthorne never asserts, but always modestly suggests, questions, doubts or reflects. Nevertheless, we find him constantly asserting, and that occasionally to a degree marking intolerance of others. He is often, too, contradictory. In short, while the book is very amusing, it rather depreciates than elevates Mr. Hawthorne in the general esteem.

When Nathaniel Hawthorne arrived at Liverpool, where, from 1853 to 1857, he filled the office of American Consul, he came with a reputation for both literary and business qualities. In 1853 he was about six-and-forty years of age. He had been a fellow-student with Franklin Pierce, and had proved his capacity for business in the Custom House at Boston, and in that of his native city of Salem. For another fellow-student Hawthorne had had Longfellow, and, after trying a flight or two in literature anonymously, he first put his name to a volume of 'Twice-told Tales.' His after-life is open to us all. His stories, biographies, and his poetical prose in 'Our Old Home' are all in high esteem among us. We are not affected by the author's ungenial criticism of the English people among whom he sojourned, and from whom he had the ungrudging homage of a hearty and frank hospitality. There are perhaps no people on earth who care so little what is said about them as the English people; but they are gratified if foreigners recognize the beauty that distinguishes rural England in particular. This was done by Hawthorne in his best and pleasantest style; and, in consideration of his admiring England, there was

no care for what he said or thought about the English.

With all this, we may derive much profit from what is both said and thought of us by foreigners. Probably no portion of these volumes will be read with more interest than the passages in which Mr. Hawthorne speaks of the English people, his opinions of, his sympathies with, and his antipathies against them. Readers will even suspect that they are taking instruction *ab hoste*; but it is proverbially lawful to do so; and, after all, Mr. Hawthorne is one of those adversaries with whom an Englishman, after beating or being beaten by him, heartily shakes hands to show that there is no ill-feeling left.

It is to be remembered that the opinions here recorded are the more to be relied upon, as they are privately expressed, and were never intended for publication, further than as the writer might choose to take them as raw material, and manipulate them into his essays or romances. First, then, Mr. Hawthorne comes upon us as cheerily as his namesake, in 'Love in a Village,' with a pleasant and truthful observation. He has not been long even in Lancashire before he remarks, "They certainly get everything from nature which she can be possibly persuaded to give them here in England." Presently, with his eye upon the shipping, he observes, "Nothing seems to touch the English nearer than this question of nautical superiority"; and he adds, for the Transatlantic market, "if we wish to hit them to the quick, we must hit them there." Occasionally he is non-consequent and flippant; he expresses wonder that the English should ever attain to any conceptions of immortality, "since they so overburden themselves with earth and mortality in their ideas of funerals." More flippant is the remark that if you wish to send a letter to a man in Tophet, the shortest way is to throw it into the fire! Of English ladies at table and elsewhere, Hawthorne says that they all talk with an "up-and-down intonation." He thinks this particularly bad, "especially in women of size and mass"; and he adds, with a simplicity to excite a smile in some of us with memories, "It is very different from an American lady's mode of talking; there is the difference between colour and no colour." One thing the author allows that England is to be envied for; it is expressed in the words—"It is a pity that we have no chimes of bells to give the churchward summons." In another case he points out our inferiority: "An American," he says, "does not easily bring his mind to the small measure of English liberality to servants." This is appended to an entry of refreshment taken, with the writer's family, at an hotel, after which he writes—"I gave the waiter—a splendid gentleman in black—four halfpence, being the surplus of a shilling." To be sure, the days are changed since Lord Clive, on his return from India, used to excuse himself to London beggars by saying, "I have no small diamonds about me"; yet we do not see exceptional munificence in giving twopence to a waiter anywhere. But with munificence, Mr. Hawthorne records his thrift and 'cuteness; and recommends to people "going about," a very new invention, which will hardly enter the minds of English gentlemen: it is to make their dinner at English inns on a hearty afternoon luncheon. Call it luncheon, but let it be dinner. It is twice as

good, double in quantity, and not half so expensive! Does not the editor see why Hawthorne's diary should not have been made public without reserve? He never intended to let the world know that he gave "four halfpence" to a waiter, and got a good dinner by calling and paying for it as luncheon! The author evidently thinks we are behind him in this and various other branches of knowledge. The untravelled Englishman especially is naturally inferior to the travelled of other nations; "he has no more idea of what fruit is than of what sunshine is." Yet the author falls into ecstasy at our autumn suns, and must have eaten a luscious English pear or have gone out of the world unconscious of one of its greatest pleasures. Among the stories he heard is one from the lips of Lord Houghton to the effect that the Mayflower, after she had carried the Puritan Fathers to the Western World, where they sought the liberty they could not find in the East, and would not tolerate in the West, "was employed in transporting a cargo of slaves from Africa!" This was news to the Consul, and he remarks with grim humour that the "queer fact" would be "nuts for the Southerners." We must add here, that nothing surprised Mr. Hawthorne more than the English idea, or practice rather, of assisting ruined men by subscriptions to set them going again. Such a course is not known, nor would it be tolerated, he tells us, in America, "because ruin with us is by no means the fatal or irretrievable event that it is in England." When treating of his countrymen here Mr. Hawthorne in his private diary is frank. He sees the new American Envoy and takes him for "a humbug." The "ambassador's" son and secretary is "a small young man with a little moustache. It will be a feeble embassy."

One or two brief samples may here be given of the stories introduced by the author. The first does not say much for the sense of Roger Kemble:—

"I dined at Mr. William Brown's (M.P.) last evening with a large party. The whole table and dessert service was of silver. Speaking of Shakespeare, Mr. — said that the Duke of Somerset, who is now nearly fourscore, told him that the father of John and Charles Kemble had made all possible research into the events of Shakespeare's life, and that he had found reason to believe that Shakespeare attended a certain revel at Stratford, and, indulging too much in the conviviality of the occasion, he tumbled into a ditch on his way home, and died there! The Kemble patriarch was an aged man when he communicated this to the Duke; and their ages, linked to each other, would extend back a good way; scarcely to the beginning of the last century, however. If I mistake not, it was from the traditions of Stratford that Kemble had learned the above. I do not remember ever to have seen it in print,—which is most singular."

Here is the reverie of a Republican on Hampton Court:—

"But what a noble palace, nobly enriched, is this Hampton Court! The English government does well to keep it up, and to admit the people freely into it, for it is impossible for even a Republican not to feel something like awe—at least, a profound respect—for all this state, and for the institutions which are here represented, the sovereigns whose moral magnificence demands such a residence; and its permanence, too, enduring from age to age, and each royal generation adding new splendours to those accumulated by their predecessors. If one views the matter in another way, to be sure, we may feel indignant that such

dolt-heads, rowdies, and every way mean people, as many of the English sovereigns have been, should inhabit these stately halls, contrasting its splendours with their littleness; but, on the whole, I readily consented within myself to be impressed for a moment with the feeling that royalty has its glorious side. By no possibility can we ever have such a place in America."

When illustrating class and class in England, Mr. Hawthorne asserts roundly at one moment, and gets bewildered the next. He sees groups of people in full admiration of the empty carriage and four horses of the Earl of Derby. His comment thereon is,— "I doubt not they all had a kind of enjoyment of the spectacle; for these English are strangely proud of having a class above them." These English were probably admiring the horses—universal objects of English admiration, when the animal is really a thing of beauty. In noting the calm, unostentatious way in which the troops took their departure for the Crimean war, and the sober, grave, undemonstrative way in which friends and people attended their going, Mr. Hawthorne expresses a doubt "whether the English populace really feels a vital interest in the nation." On the question of intolerance, Mr. Hawthorne records that there is no difference between the educated and ignorant English. "Nobody is permitted to have any opinion but the prevalent one." The truth is, that there is never one, but a dozen, prevailing. There was almost as much difference of opinion on questions touching the late American rebellion as there was in America itself; but the holders, however tenacious, were properly tolerant of each other. They got a little warm, but laughed when it was all over; each rendering justice to the many qualities of both parties in the struggle. However, there is one question which, in Mr. Hawthorne's opinion, admits of no dispute. After recording the popular love for a man of quality, we find him convinced that "progress" is trampling down the English aristocracy, and that the latter is crumbling beneath the democratic pressure; but in another page we find the people described as caring little or nothing as to what is going on; "such things they permit to be the exclusive concern of the higher classes." Of contradictions like these, the book is full; but Mr. Hawthorne sees one end to it all,—and that, when the last guard is relieved for ever at the Horse Guards, the monarchy will be moribund, the constitution a thing of the past, and men of the writer's quality jubilant.

Mr. Hawthorne brings himself to say, on one occasion, fairly touched by cumulative kindness: "How thoroughly kind these English people can be when they like; and how often they like to be so!" And yet he who could write thus, and who was treated among us with an hospitality that is never more cheerfully rendered than it is to Americans, has set down against us this very significant sentence: "I shall never love England till she sues to us for help, and in the mean time, the fewer triumphs she obtains, the better for all parties."

It is to be regretted that the editor did not exclude all passages that showed lack of charity, good feeling, and common sense. Enough would have remained, despite many errors, many seeings of things which cannot be seen, to leave the book both amusing and interesting. As it is, the work is detrimental

to Mr. Hawthorne's character; nevertheless, the volumes will be read for their own sake and for old friendship's sake.

Speeches from Thucydides. Translated into English, for the Use of Students, by Henry Musgrave Wilkins, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

It seems surprising that the Speeches of Thucydides should never before have been presented alone to English readers. They are so pre-eminently the essence of his history, the vivid description of the motives which influenced the leading men and states of his day (the epitome of the best political wisdom of a most important period), that even those who do not care to read the minute details of a war of little strategic importance, might well wish to be familiar with ideas which no lapse of time can render altogether trite, without encountering the horrors of a style almost unequalled for its difficulty. Mr. Wilkins has undertaken the difficult task of supplying this want: he has translated all the speeches, prefixing to each of them a short and well-written introduction: he also appends notes, in which he refers to the opinions of the editors on the most disputed passages, and sometimes on general points,—to Mr. Grote, Colonel Mure, and the admirable essay by Prof. Sellar on the Characteristics of Thucydides, published in the Oxford Essays for 1857; indeed, it is to be wished that, in a book which will doubtless be much used by students, he had devoted more room to Prof. Sellar's thorough and judicious summary of the peculiarities of these speeches than to the much slighter criticism of Colonel Mure, from which indeed he generally differs. Of the labours of previous editors and translators, Mr. Wilkins is generally a severe judge. He talks of the "solemn pedantry of Bloomfield, the grotesque likeness of Hobbes, the hideous fidelity of Dale, and the spirited but truant paraphrase of Crawley." We have rarely seen so much that is unpleasant thrust into one sentence. Of Mr. Bigg, the last editor, he speaks in terms which never ought to be used by one scholar of another. Even Poppo is lashed for his "ostentatious parade of authorities," and Gölter for "the fantastic subtleties of German criticism." Colonel Mure is allowed "profound learning," combined with "pretentious bigotry." Mr. Wilkins is hardly likely to escape the fate, as he uses the privilege, of Ishmael. Our own judgment on his book will be less pungent: it seems to us not very good; it is certainly not bad. The style is easy, the manner in which the huge sentences have been broken up is very good; on the other hand, the full force of the Greek in the more pregnant passages seems to us sometimes imperfectly brought out; and though severe on others, Mr. Wilkins can occasionally make a blunder himself. Thus, in the speech of Diotimos (iii. 45), we are quite sure that *ὁ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντὶ* cannot mean "a boundless ambition" (p. 114): in the same chapter, however, Mr. Wilkins rightly reprehends Dale's translation of *ἡ τοῖνον δεινότερόν τι τοῦτου δέος εἰρητέον ἐστίν*, *ἡ τότε γε οὐδὲν ἐπίσχει*, by which *τόδε* is made the same as *τοῦτου*. Mr. Wilkins paraphrases thus: "We must either discover some penalty that strikes more terror than death—which is impossible—or admit the failure of all punishments to prevent crime": which brings out the meaning very

clearly, but is not quite a translation. The famous Melian controversy seems to us one of the best things in the book: the frank disclosures of the speakers are brought out with a pithiness which sometimes reminds us of similar dialogues by Browning: in c. 90. (p. 174) we prefer the old translation, given by Gölter and Arnold, of *τῷ δὲ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένῳ εἶναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια*, according to which *δίκαια* is made the predicate; but the passage is very doubtful. The end of c. 97. is translated cleverly, and in a way which we think is new: "Your reduction . . . would contribute to our security; more especially because you would be an insular province of a naval power, and a province—unless you repulse our attack!—less able to resist us than others of our island subjects." Mr. Wilkins supplies *κατεστραμμένοι* with *νησιῶται*, and thinks (p. xix, note 5) that Thucydides allowed himself poetical constructions: he objects to the common explanation that the Athenian *prestige* could not be increased by the inability of a people weaker than their other island subjects to defy them. But though not quite logically expressed, the idea might well be: You are islanders, and so will not be able to resist the masters of the sea,—you are weak islanders too. Thucydides seems almost to use *περιγίνουθε* here twice, both in its primary sense, to get the better of another, and in its secondary sense, to survive. We differ from Mr. Wilkins on a good many points in the Funeral speech; but in most of them there is room for difference of opinion. Thus we agree with Dr. Arnold that *ἀπὸ μέρους* (ii. 37) probably means "on party-grounds": distinctions of "caste" (Mr. Wilkins) do not come under the province of *ἀξίωσις*—"the popular estimate of political capacity"—a correct but somewhat wordy rendering. In c. 39, *παρασκεύαι καὶ ἀπαιται* is surely not a hendiadys at all: the first word is general, the second particular. In the difficult passage at the end of c. 40, in which it is argued that the benefactor is a firmer friend than the man he benefits, because he desires *τῇ χάριν ὀφειλομένην σώζειν*, these words can hardly mean "they desire to keep the sense of obligation alive": they mean, rather, to keep the obligation itself like a running debt: during which time popular opinion will not allow the obliged party to do harm to the other; when the debt is repaid, the quasi-contract is cancelled. Lastly, at the end of c. 43, we cannot think it right to construe *ἡ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις* as "disaster amid the softness of affluence": no doubt to construe it as Dr. Arnold does, "the misery which comes together with cowardice," loses the connexion with the previous sentence; but that connexion is kept if we take the words to mean the deterioration of character that comes with (political) indifference: thus the proper sense of *κάκωσις* is kept, and *μαλακισθῆναι* means indifference in III. xl, 10, and VI. xxix, 3: probably also *μαλακία*, in this same speech, where it is boasted that the Athenians can study philosophy *ἀνεν μαλακίας*: effeminacy was not the sin of ancient philosophers, but we need not go further than the contemporary Anaxagoras for an example of their disregard of politics.

We have naturally been obliged to dwell rather on points where we disagree than where we agree with Mr. Wilkins; it is therefore only fair to repeat that on such doubtful points he

may be right; and he has at all events produced a very scholarly and readable translation of a most important author.

The Heart of the Continent: a Record of Travel across the Plains and in Oregon, with an Examination of the Mormon Principle. By Fitz-Hugh Ludlow. With Illustrations. (Low & Co.)

Westward by Rail: the New Route to the East. By W. F. Rae. (Longmans & Co.)

Reminiscences of America in 1869. By Two Englishmen. (Low & Co.)

THE simultaneous publication of three narratives of travel over the region traversed by the Pacific Railroad will occasion surprise to no one who has been observant of the influences which have in these later years caused intelligent Englishmen to feel a strong interest in American affairs, and disposed our adventurous idlers to regard the Transatlantic continent as a field for novel and diverting experiences. Whilst it dispelled much of our countrymen's shameful ignorance of the United States, and created amongst all classes of our people a new desire for accurate information respecting the political arrangements and social ways of their cousins across the Great Sea, the War of Secession gave a new direction and purpose to English tourists, and determined them to inspect for themselves the scenes which literary reporters had presented to their imagination with insufficient precision. To satisfy the far larger number of busy and home-loving islanders, who lacked either the courage or means to make a trip to the New World in which they took a new and increasing concern, several of our more popular writers, after passing months or weeks in the cities and plains betwixt New York and San Francisco, produced books that still further stimulated the British taste for American travel, and confirmed a fashion which shareholders in the Cunard Company have reason to regard with unqualified approval. Should the growing rage for Transatlantic voyage continue, it will soon be scarcely less difficult to find a member of the House of Commons who has not flirted with saintly ladies in the capital of Mormondom, than it is now-a-days to discover a barrister of seven years' standing, who has not made the ascent of Mont Blanc or passed a week in Venice. Every fresh summer sees an increase of the westward-moving crowd who leave the hot pavements of Pall Mall for accessible field-sports in the prairies of the Far West; and as the period of annual migration approaches, the literature of the season exhibits signs of the new fashion in works specially provided for the enlightenment of tourists bound for America.

Of the three works to which we call the attention of readers who have thoughts of making the ordinary run across the Atlantic and North American continent, one is the performance of a New York journalist, who in time prior to the opening of the Pacific Railway enjoyed unusually good opportunities for examining the social system of which Brigham Young is the sacred chief; whilst for the other two we are indebted to native talent. In condemning Mormonism as hostile to the prevailing sentiments and prejudicial to the paramount interests of the nation, of which it is at the same time the special

curiosity and chief embarrassment, the four writers concur: and on nearly every point of importance to which they direct attention a singular harmony is discernible between the 'Reminiscences of America' and 'The Heart of the Continent.' But whilst the authorities differ with pleasant effect on points of detail, Mr. Rae, whose love of intellectual independence disposes him to contradict every one to whom he is indebted for information, contrives to impart distinctiveness to his narrative by taking a line of his own on several matters of moment. Even with respect to Brigham Young's personal appearance, about which we expected to find the witnesses of one mind, Mr. Rae is at variance with the authors of the two other books. "Brigham Young's eyes," says Mr. Ludlow, "are a clear blue-grey, frank and straightforward in their look: his nose a finely chiselled aquiline: his mouth exceedingly firm, and fortified in that expression by a chin almost as protrusive beyond the rest of the profile as Charlotte Cushman's, though less noticeably so, being longer than hers; and he wears a narrow ribbon of brown whiskers meeting on the throat. But for his chin, he would greatly resemble the best portraits of Sidney Smith, the humourist." This description, the work be it observed of an artist who cannot be said to entertain friendship either for Young or his system, certainly conveys no repulsive notion of the prophet's personal aspect. Rather less flattering than Mr. Ludlow, the "Two Englishmen" represent that Brigham Young's whiskers, instead of being brown, are "sandy whiskers slightly tinged with grey," and further add, "He is of the medium height, his lips are firm and slightly compressed, and his features are devoid of sensuality." His manner is very deliberate, and his conversation opinionated, impressing one with the idea that he is insincere." To Mr. Rae, on the other hand, the Prophet's countenance was more declaratory of sensual appetite than any other passion. "His large mouth," says the author of 'Westward by Rail,' "heavy lower features, and sensual expression proclaim in unmistakable signs his fondness for a ritual which, by consecrating polygamy, gives free scope for indulging in every whim and freak of passion." Here is a good instance of the different impressions which the same face may make on different observers. The chief, whose pleasant and honest eyes produced an agreeable impression on his American censor, and whose features appeared to two unbiassed Englishmen as altogether innocent of voluptuousness, is depicted by Mr. Rae as a creature displaying in the lines of his repellent visage the vile and degrading nature of his carnal desires. Without imputing to the author of 'Westward by Rail' any malicious design to speak beyond or in defiance of fact, we are inclined to think that his disapprobation of the literary courtesies showered upon the despot of Utah by complacent scribes is, in some degree, accountable for his uncomplimentary caricature of the man whose "large head, broad fair face, blue eyes, light brown hair, good nose and merry mouth," have been commended by English travellers for their agreeable English frankness.

Had he been at less pains to create for himself a reputation for independence by finding fault with arrangements that have commanded the approbation of previous travellers, and by speaking superciliously of tourists whose

books have been of service to him, Mr. Rae would have produced a more agreeable record of his Transatlantic adventures, and would have gained larger credit for fairness and amiability. Were it not for his manifest care to impart readableness to his descriptions, and conciliate with complacent words certain organs of critical opinion, his disdainful mention of books written to sell and authors ambitious of popularity might seem to imply that he had no purpose to amuse readers or win purchasers; but alike in the preface and body of his work, there is abundant evidence that he desires the applause which he affects to disdain, and is not incapable of condescending to artifice in order that he may get his full share of public attention. His remarks on Mr. Hepworth Dixon are deficient in courtesy and justice, and less remarkable for consistency than jealous antagonism to that shrewd and vigorous painter of American society. Mr. Dixon may have arrived at wrong conclusions respecting certain aspects of Mormon society; and it is not to exceed the limits of fair criticism to say that he has given undue prominence to the eccentric developments of American freedom; but no reader of clear perceptions and judicial temper is likely to concur with Mr. Rae in thinking that the author of 'New America' "insidiously endeavoured to discredit the Great Republic by giving an unfair prominence to some abnormal phases of pseudo-religious life, and by inducing his readers to infer that the most discreditable and profligate observations of sexual relationship constitute all that is characteristic of American society." Another conspicuous fault of Mr. Rae's book is the large amount of notice it bestows on the superficial characteristics of American towns, and on other matters sufficiently known to all subscribers to circulating libraries. It would have been well to mention the luxurious arrangements of Mr. Pullman's palace-cars in a single page of such concise writing as the author's pen can readily produce; but not content to notice the appliances of the commodious cars with suitable brevity, Mr. Rae writes about them with a prolixity and enthusiasm which may perhaps draw upon him a charge of "insidiously endeavouring to discredit the Great Republic by representing that certain improvements upon the European system of locomotion constitute all that is characteristic of American society." Even when he has enumerated every article of furniture and comfortable contrivance in a Pullman's palace-car, called on the railway-carriage-builders of England to emulate Mr. Pullman's career, and suggested that the citizens of Chicago should erect a monument to the glorious and beneficent inventor of palatial saloons, the author has not done with a comparatively trivial topic. Again and again he recurs to the doings of the heroic mechanic, to extol his genius and eulogize his achievements, as though to make men ride comfortably were more difficult than to induce them to live nobly.

During his sharpest paroxysms of Pullman-on-the-brain, Mr. Rae is a flighty and ludicrous companion; but when he can forget the great coach-builder and lose sight of his literary competitors, he is a sensible and rather entertaining companion. His remarks on certain deficiencies in the Cunard steamers will probably have the desired effect on the directors of the Cunard Company; and

though his opportunities for examining Brigham Young's government and people were greatly inferior to those afforded to other travellers, he criticizes Mormonhood with considerable effect. As he could learn nothing new respecting the polygamous arrangements of Utah, he does well to hold his tongue about them; but he gives a Pecksniffian apology for silence, respecting matters concerning which he has nothing to say, when he observes, "What passes in the privacy of the domestic circle should never be disclosed for the gratification of vulgar curiosity; and this rule, which has the sanction of public opinion when a man has one wife and a few children, should be as uniformly observed and as rigorously enforced when the man's wives are many and his children numberless. To pander to a morbid love for scandal is nearly as unpardonable as are the worst practices of the most heartless polygamist." Had he gleaned anything to communicate about the domestic life of the Salt Lake polygamists, the writer, who thus grandly declines to pander to morbid love of scandal, would have no less grandly justified himself for revealing facts which the paramount interests of humanity required him to publish, without any weak regard for the feelings of private individuals. On the other hand, in what he says respecting the material prosperity of Mormonland Mr. Rae surpasses in communicativeness and sagacity all previous critics of Brigham Young's agricultural doings. Even when he has admitted that the astonishing success of the Mormon colonists is referable to natural causes obvious to scientific observers, Mr. Fitz-Hugh Ludlow maintains that something of the miraculous is discernible in the determination of the religious enthusiasts who, in obedience to divine manifestation, decided to till the apparently sterile wastes of Salt Lake Valley, when they had no scientific means of ascertaining and appreciating the characteristics of the arid sand and fruitless soil. "Its fertility," the American author observes of the country which human toil has converted from a desert to a land of farms and gardens, "is wonderful. But how could they know it? . . . Brigham Young solemnly assured me that it was no guess. His contemporaries among the leaders indorse that statement. Their answer is, that God bade them stop here." In one of his most creditable chapters, Mr. Rae gives a much more satisfactory answer to the question when he remarks,—

"The Mormons have been highly praised for their industry and skill in converting the desolate Salt Lake Valley into a region of trees and corn-fields. This praise is subject to qualification. It is true that they have planted trees and sown grain where rank herbage seemed the natural product of the soil; that their peaches and apples are well flavoured; that their corn is excellent in quality. But it is likewise true that the soil and climate of Salt Lake Valley combine to render gardening and farming easy and profitable occupations. Irrigation is the one thing needful, and to irrigate the thirsty land is here the merest child's play. The country is intersected with streams of fresh water descending from their sources among the mountains to fill the lakes in the lower level. On the borders of these streams a vegetation far more luxuriant than that of the parched plains indicates the course to be adopted by him who would till the soil in the hope of reaping a harvest. Of these hints the first settlers took full advantage, and the result is seen to-day in the acacias which line the streets of the city, and the orchards which surround the houses. No miracle has been wrought here. They will only

marvel at the spectacle who are unaware of the simplicity of the process."

Like most of our recent and more liberal travellers in America, Mr. Rae and the "Two Englishmen" exert themselves to do justice to the general refinement and gentle bearing of persons in the higher classes of American society, and to impress on readers that the piquant sketches which a departed generation of caricaturists produced as veritable portraits of Transatlantic character exhibit none of the traits of either ordinary or exceptional Americans of the present day. "As for the repulsive Yankee of the novelist," Mr. Rae observes, "he is nowhere to be met in the flesh." The "Two Englishmen" go yet further, and, after insisting that, though he may have less stiffness and formality than his European equivalents, "the American gentleman is as good a type of his class as is to be found in London or Paris," they compare English with American morality, to the great advantage of the latter. "The morality of American society," they remark, "generally appears to us to be much more stern than that of the English. A man who transgresses the bounds of decorum in the United States is looked on as a black sheep, to be avoided by all respectable people, and not to be admitted within the precincts of a gentleman's house." Whether facts support this favourable estimate of American morals is a question that admits of difference of opinion; but no Englishman familiar with the dialect of the Eastern counties and the peculiar intonation of New Englanders is likely to deny that the joint authors are right in attributing the latter to the influence of those numerous settlers who accompanied or followed Winthrop of Groton to America in the seventeenth century, at a time when it was possible for them to fix the vocal tone of their fellow-colonists. "The nasal twang," say the literary comrades, noticing a fact to which we drew attention in the *Athenæum* some three or four years since, "is prevalent in New England only, and especially in those towns which were originally settled by emigrants from those parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where this peculiarity still obtains." Their chapter also on 'Spiritual Communities' is especially noticeable for its graphic account of the ordinary religious services of the Shakers, respecting whose devotional dances and salutations we are told, "We should add, that the service lasted rather more than an hour, and that the exercise is so violent that one by one, although the weather was cold, the brethren took off their blue serge coats, and hung them on pegs provided for the purpose, and went on dancing in their shirt-sleeves." The same chapter contains a precise, and we trust accurate, summary of Brigham Young's principal acquisitions and sources of revenue—with respect to one item in which impressive schedule of possessions the recorders are supported by Mr. Ludlow, who assures us that the prophet's "British possessions alone make him to-day (1870) the third largest depositor in the Bank of England."

Though the magnitude of Mr. Ludlow's closely-printed volume renders it an inconvenient book for the tourist's portmanteau, and will deter many a timid reader from perusing its highly exciting pages, 'The Heart of the Continent' has many more claims on the student's attention than the other two works with which it is noticed

in the present article. A keen observer and daring sportsman, Mr. Ludlow is alike expert in shooting folly as it flies, and bringing down an enraged buffalo galloping with awkward leaps on the outskirts of a herd thundering onwards in the panic of a stampede. His language is vigorous, though sometimes grotesquely decorated with Americanisms; and some of his descriptions of character and social incidents demonstrate his fine sense of humour and mastery of pathos. His account of the Lynch-hanging at Atchison and picture of a thunder-storm bursting over the Nebraska Plains are noteworthy pieces of melo-dramatic art. Nor is he more effective in his descriptions of prairie scenery and sport on the boundless fields of the Far West than in his delineations of the honest huntsmen and rude pioneers who were his comrades in Nebraska, or of the stern enthusiasts and crafty schemers whose moral and intellectual peculiarities he studied during his stay in Mormonland. Of all the Gentiles who have visited Utah and published the results of their intercourse with the Saints, no one has had better opportunities than the author for ascertaining the principles and details of Brigham Young's government, or produced a stranger story of the despot's influence. One by one the Mormon chiefs are brought under the reader's notice, and each of them is depicted with an art that enables us to realize his personal aspect, modes of speech, mental endowments, and moral organization. Heber Kimball's garrulous impudence and colloquial uncleanness, Porter Rockwell's secret fanaticism and apparent joviality, Brigham Young's resoluteness, cunning, and greed, become things of the reader's personal experience before he realizes how the author abominates the system which, after exhibiting extreme tolerance to its organizer and principal administrators, he denounces as a stupendous outrage on the civilization of the American republic.

Travels of a Naturalist in Japan and Manchuria. By Arthur Adams, Staff Surgeon, R.N. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE value of scientific education is well illustrated by this book. What would be to the man unlearned in the natural history of insects, birds, beasts, and fishes, the dire monotony of a voyage to Rio, the Cape, the Gulf of Pe-che-li and Nippon, with occasional landings, few and far between, was to the writer of this volume a period of most interesting study and improvement, of joyous excitement, of enthusiastic research.

The year in which the Actæon left England for the "glorious harbour" of Brazil is not specified, but 1.000 what is said at p. 42, we suppose it to have been 1857. The year, however, mattered not so much to one whose business and habit it was "to note down on a track-chart every species of bird, fish, or mollusk" he happened to see. He tells us little of "the people who inhabit the unsavoury capital" of Brazil, for his thoughts were intent on the Helicinæ and Nephilæ, and the myriad other forms of insect life, which astonished him while investigating the dark green spikes, leaves, and flowery stems of the gigantic aloes which fringe the Praya do Tinbay; or absorbed in the endeavour to replace the one specimen of glittering Cassida, of which the incaution of a fellow enthusiast had deprived him.

In towing from Rio to the Cape the little steam-tender of the Actæon, the hawsers were found so covered with barnacles of the genus *Lepas*, *Scalpellum*, and *Otion* that they had to be washed with Burnett's solution, and kept long on deck before the offensiveness of the decaying animal matter allowed of their being reeled up below. So teem those seas with things of life, and so rapid is their growth, that the naturalist is *nunquam solus*. How much less alone is he on the shores washed by those seas, and how readily can we imagine "the exciting labour," the "thrilling starts," and the "frantic chases" of which our author tells us. Eager in all paths of science, his particular fancy is, as he avows, "a weakness for beetles."

Our traveller ascended the Great Wall of China where it ends in the waters of the Gulf of Lian-tung; but it seems to have made less impression upon him than did an "immense *Rhizostoma*," "three feet across the disc," which being stranded on the shore of that same gulf, was mercilessly sliced up for chow-chow by the matter-of-fact Chinese, who would eat a specimen of the Dodo itself if they could light upon it. The practical turn of mind of that most omnivorous race was further exemplified to our author by the conduct of a Manchu lady who, "having a partiality for spirits, helped herself to friend Buckley's collecting bottle, containing rum—and beetles. The latter she imagined to be there to add a fragrantcy to the former, but could not make up her mind to swallow them." This unlovely creature had, besides the above-mentioned evil propensity, "a petticoat of bright red," and her legs bound up with straw, as a defence against snake-bites—truly a combination of attractions!

From Vladimир Bay to Nippon, Dr. Adams had good success in chasing the "small deer" he most loved to pursue. He does not enumerate the additions he made to the recorded stores of former successful explorers; but, no doubt, they were not a few. Such an observer, however, would not fail to note some curious traits in the habits of the creatures he loved to watch. One such observation he makes of the nut-hatch of Japan, which, when he substituted for its usual soft food the hard hazel-nut, placed this novel *pabulum* in his water-glass, "evidently with a notion that it would in time become softer." Even the dull seal is not without its instincts. "In Aniwa Bay, Saghalien is a rocky and lonely spot; here come the old and the sick of the seal tribe, to seek refuge from their fellows, and to breathe their last in peace."

A Little Book about Great Britain. By Azamat Batuk. (Bradbury, Evans & Co.)

AZAMAT BATUK is a clever and ingenious essayist, who is inclined to make fun of English habits and ways of thinking. He has an easy familiarity with European continental countries; he likes expressive German words; he is much amused by evidences of English "Philistinism"; and he is never tired of chaffing our daily newspapers. Now we have amongst us an English author who also, from time to time, betrays similar characteristics and tendencies; but it would ill become us to hint that these two writers are one and the same person. We are bound to take Azamat Batuk at his word, and believe him to be a Turk; in fact, he is a little too anxious to

impress upon us that he is a Turk; and, while he is continually reminding us of his nationality, he seldom tells us anything about his country. He tells us a good deal, nevertheless, about our own country: and we may say at the outset that there is a sound substratum of meaning in these whimsical, ingenious, and pointed essays. Perhaps the indolent reader will chiefly read them for amusement; and even then he will not be disappointed. There is plenty of sly fun in Azamat Batuk's modest criticisms; and when he has almost led us to believe in that assumption of innocent wonder which he wears, he suddenly catches us up with an epigram, and we learn that the Turk is not quite so ingenuous as he would have us deem him. Many of these epigrams are very good; they never have the look of intellectual effort, and they are always pertinent to the subject in hand. "An Englishman," he says, speaking of introductions, "appears to think that all his countrymen must have something wrong about them unless they bring him a written testimony to the contrary." "To say of anybody that he is old, as long as he can walk, see, and eat, is considered an offence in England." "It is very awkward to speak in England about subjects in any way connected with morals, for as soon as Englishmen get out of pounds, shillings, and pence, they are soaring in regions of moral purity, quite inaccessible to common mortals." Paradoxes are even more frequent than epigrams in these pages. He writes an essay to prove that the chief unhappiness of England lies in the number of children and novels produced in the country; and that these two evils tend to augment each other. In short, the book consists of a running series of efforts to destroy the self-contentment of the English people, and to stick pins into the weak points of our armour. The writer apologizes for being so disagreeable a person, and seems to wish that we could persuade him that his experiences of English society are exceptional, and his generalizations therefore inadmissible. We have heard of a well-known and devout clergyman who, on coming to some awkward passage in the Old Testament—descriptive of blood-thirstiness, treachery, and wholesale slaughter—is accustomed to say to his congregation, "Let us hope there is something wrong here." Azamat Batuk would fain believe that his eyes have played him a trick; and, indeed, puts his case before us with an air of complaint, as if he had the right to expect better things of England. We fear that most of the charges he brings against us are true. We know that the instructive story of "Miss Lucy of Bayswater" does not represent a phenomenon, but a system. We accept the results of his "Enquiry into English Propriety" with humble and shamefaced acquiescence. It is all quite true—this about *Mdlle. Schneider*, and the Divorce Court, and Miss Lucy. However, we are not always the objects of the Turk's sarcasm and scorn; sometimes he condescends to pat us on the back. For example, he gives us a good character as a musical people, and endeavours to take away our reproach in that matter. We do not turn out great composers; but we show a hearty appreciation of the most diverse styles of music: we can catch up choruses in music-halls: we pay anything that music-professors like to ask. But this question of music carries our critic into the consideration of Sunday observances, and here we get into disgrace

again. On the subject of our missionary crusade against the Jewish religion, Azamat Batuk almost becomes eloquent. He calculates that each converted Jew costs about 1,000*l.*; but, as he says, there being no means of saying how many of the converts go back to Judaism, "to be fair and business-like towards the subscribers, an account should certainly have been given of how many out of these dearly-purchased converts can be expected to remain in stock." "If you think," he remarks, "that to convert a few Eastern Jews to Protestantism is a Christian work, one would have the right to think that a much more Christian work would be to spend this money upon the poor of the very same Church, whose microscopical progress in the East you are paying so dearly for. With 31,000*l.* a-year there would be ample means for sending 5,000 destitute emigrants to the colonies, or for paying the schooling of something like 12,000 children; and as far as a Turk is allowed to understand the teaching of Christianity, I think that such employment of money would be a far less illiberal liberality than that to which such colossal sums have been annually devoted for sixty-two years by the ladies and gentlemen whom I had the pleasure of seeing at Exeter Hall." Not less serious is he about the colonization of Turkey by European immigrants—a proposal which he advocates with enthusiasm, and with a wholesome array of facts and reasoning. Even here, however, we see nothing stated about Turkey which might not have been known to any well-informed Englishman; and, if we are to accept Azamat Batuk as a Turk, we must say that he has a very singular acquaintance with England, and that his criticisms have a thoroughly European freshness and keenness, which show that he must have been quick to receive the best influences of Western civilization during his stay among us.

What saith the Scripture? Bible Difficulties: their Teaching Value. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS is a curious book, the production of a thoughtful author, not of a judicious or scholarly one. The tendency of it is to set forth in minute array the difficulties connected with the text and meaning of the Scriptures, so as to arrive at the result that an authorized, infallible interpreter is necessary. *The Church* is such an expositor. In it, all is certain with respect to the Canon and its interpretation, because the powers conferred at first on the apostles, and specially on St. Peter, the head of them, have been transmitted to their successors. Outside the Church, there is no safety or certainty; within, are unity and confidence. In pursuance of the object intended, the difficulties belonging to the Scriptures are greatly exaggerated, the right of private judgment is decried, the Protestant reformers charged with passion and prejudice, and the translators of the English Bible with incompetency. Every version of the Scriptures is termed an interpretation,—which is correct in a certain sense; and as none but an authoritative interpreter can give the right meaning, all versions are misleading. Unauthorized individuals cannot attain to the true meaning. It is a significant fact, that *the Church* so often mentioned by the writer is never specified; though the Roman Catholic one is pointed at. Hence transub-

stantiation is advocated, with Sacramental efficacy; and the two passages relating to Peter in Matt. xvi. 18, 19, and John xxi. 15-17, are expounded in Romanist fashion.

It is not our province to criticize the dogmatic views of the anonymous author. The literary pretensions and judgments of the volume are of more consequence. Marks of reading and reflection appear which might have been associated with breadth and accuracy of discussion; but they are not. The work contains ample evidence of the author's inability to translate the text of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures; or to correct the English version. Its criticisms are frequently strange, extravagant, erroneous. No competent acquaintance with the original languages appears. The book is therefore worthless. Possibly the author might have succeeded better had he been a scholar. In that case he might have brought out the difficulties inherent in every attempt to ascertain the true meaning of the Bible, without much exaggeration. But the mark is overshot by ignorance and injudiciousness. The difficulties have not the teaching value he attributes to them, viz., to bring all men under the guidance of an authoritative interpreter, the Church,—the Church built upon the rock. What they teach here is the incompetency of the writer to discuss the important questions on which he has rashly ventured to speak.

One or two examples will verify these remarks. Galatians v. 10-12 is thus translated from the Greek:—"But he who unsettleth you will bear the judgment, whosoever he be. (But I, brethren, if I now preach circumcision, why am I now persecuted?) Yea! the scandal must be rendered powerless against the cross, even were it necessary that those unsettling you be cut off."

Genesis iii. 15 is rendered:—"And I will raise up a redeemer between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed. He shall crush thy head and thou wilt bruise his heel."

This is curious:—"The Hebrew reflective participle *כֹּתֵנָה* is the true source from which the Greek *μετάνοια* of the New Testament is drawn. It signifies in the *Hithpael* or active form, 'causing to afflict self,' and in the *Hothpael* or passive voice, 'caused to afflict self'; and in this way the sense 'penance,' 'self-affliction,' 'the mortification of sin' may have been acquired."

In Galat. iv. 26, *ἡ δὲ ἄνω* is rendered "but the other."

Such are the renderings of one who would bring all under the authority of an infallible teacher, where they would part with the right of private judgment and be safe. Even if it be granted that the Reformers influenced by human passion determined to de-Catholicize the Bible, as is asserted, this attempt to give it a Romanizing aspect by making all its text and meaning uncertain, is singularly unsuccessful. If the authoritative teacher or the Church, so strongly recommended in the volume, can bring forth no better expositions than those given, thoughtful men will be glad to dispense with the guide, contenting themselves with the exercise of that private judgment which is the privilege of humanity.

Lives of the Founders of the British Museum; with Notices of its Chief Augmentors and other Benefactors, 1570-1870. By Edward Edwards. 2 Parts. (Trübner & Co.)

WHATEVER may be its shortcomings in some respects, and whatever its defects in government and internal administration, there is one institution in our country of which we are all justly proud—the British Museum. Founded in 1753, and first opened to the public in 1759, it has now existed for little more than a century; yet it contains within its walls a finer collection of the treasures of Nature, Art and Learning than any institution of ancient or modern times. It is true that the Imperial Library in Paris exceeds our National Library in the number of its printed books and manuscripts, but then that has been the growth of some centuries, while the facilities for consulting it are nothing in comparison with those in Great Russell Street, there being no general Catalogue, "a Polyphemus without an eye," and the number of books given to a reader at one time is strictly limited. It may be also that, in some departments of natural history, foreign institutions excel ours in the numbers of their specimens, still in no country of the world is there *any one institution* in which such a variety of natural objects is exhibited; none in which the visitor can turn from all these to range through galleries filled with the sculptured remains of Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome—monuments illustrating the times of the Pharaohs and of Sennacherib, of Pericles and of the Cæsars.

Whether these and the various other collections, now constituting the British Museum, should continue to be housed in Great Russell Street, and space for their proper exhibition and for future additions be obtained by the purchase of adjoining property, or whether a large portion, and notably the natural history, should be removed to some other locality, is still a debatable question, and one not likely to be solved, we fear, during the present session of Parliament. Meanwhile, since to numerous persons it must be a matter of interest to know how these various collections were brought together, we hail with pleasure this publication of Mr. Edwards, which throws a very considerable light upon the subject.

Mr. Edwards, who was some years ago a Supernumerary Assistant in the Library, and who still, like Moore's 'Peri,' feels an interest in all that appertains to it, has in the present work laid himself open to the charge of book-making, but we pardon him for this in consideration of some valuable matter which he has now for the first time made public. We allude principally to his account of Sir Robert Cotton (born 1570, died 1631), the founder of the Cottonian Collection of Manuscripts, placed in the British Museum at its foundation, and then, as now, regarded as constituting a mine of wealth to the student of English history and antiquities. Mr. Edwards's account of this illustrious man, the friend of Camden and his *collaborateur*, is full and satisfactory; founded upon the author's own researches among the State Papers in the Rolls House, and other manuscript as well as printed sources. He has set forth his character with much fairness, and has succeeded, we think, in vindicating him from certain charges rather too hastily brought against him in some recent publications.

The Cottonian Library, which, during the lifetime of its founder, was a *quasi*-public library, from the facilities which he gave to all deserving persons for consulting it, was given to the nation by his descendant, Sir John Cotton, fourth baronet. "Like his ancestors of many generations, this Sir John Cotton sat in Parliament for Huntingdonshire. His chief claim to honourable memory is, that he settled the Cottonian Library on the British nation for ever, and thus made its founder, Sir Robert, the virtual and first founder of the British Museum. This was done by Act of Parliament in the year 1700." In the Act of Parliament, however, for incorporating the Museum, the Cottonian Library is mentioned last, although its value was reckoned at 60,000*l.*, while the Sloane collection was valued at only 50,000*l.* The title of the Act runs thus—"An Act for the Purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collections, and of the Cotton Library, and of the additions thereto, &c."

The Sloane Museum, acquired for the nation at the small cost of only 20,000*l.*, is generally supposed to have been collected solely by Sir Hans Sloane, but he was, in fact, only the continuer of a collection formed by one William Courten, or Charlton, an enterprising naturalist and virtuoso, who was a friend of Sloane, and at his death bequeathed to him his collection. This Courten, who was born in 1642, and died in 1702, was the great-grandson of William Courten, a Flemish exile, who settled in London in 1567, and established himself here in the linen and silk trade. The son of the exile became a rich merchant, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He married his son William Courten to Katherine Egerton, daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater, and settled upon him and his heirs landed property amounting to nearly seven thousand pounds a-year. "Sir William Courten died in June, 1636. The commercial enterprises of all kinds which were in full activity at the time of his death were continued by his son, who inherited large claims, large responsibilities, and large perils. And it was of the perils that, after his succession, he had earliest experience."

This son, the third William Courten, met with a combination of misfortunes, was obliged to dispose of some of his estates, and assign other portions to trustees. He went abroad, and there died an exile, leaving his son, the fourth William Courten, involved in the most harassing litigations. This son, the founder of the Courten Museum, was obliged to dispose of the remaining landed property, and live upon the wreck of his fortunes in Italy and France. It is said, however, that his income eventually was not inconsiderable, amounting to "about fifteen hundred a year, accruing from money invested in mortgages and annuities." During his youth Courten resided a good deal at Montpellier, "where he formed the acquaintance of several men then or afterwards famous for their scientific acquirements. Amongst them, and with local advantages for the study of the natural sciences in particular, for which Montpellier was already noted, his tastes for observation and study were developed, and his character took the ply which soon became indelible." At what time he began

to collect his museum does not appear. It grew with him as he moved from place to place, and when at last he settled in London, about 1684, it was already of considerable extent, filling as many as ten rooms in Essex Court, Middle Temple, where Courten, now Charlton, took up his residence. Evelyn, who visited it several times, thus speaks of it, in December, 1686:—

"I carried the Countess of Sunderland to see the rarities of one Mr. Charlton, in the Middle Temple, who showed us such a collection as I had never before seen in all my travels abroad—either of private gentlemen or of princes. It consisted of miniatures, drawings, shells, insects, medals . . . minerals: all being very perfect and rare of their kind, especially his books of birds, fishes, flowers, and shells, drawn and miniaturized to the life. He told us that one book stood him in three hundred pounds. It was painted by that excellent workman whom the late Gaston, Duke of Orleans, employed. This gentleman's whole collection, gathered by himself while travelling over most parts of Europe, is estimated at eight thousand pounds. He appeared to be a modest and obliging person."

Another diarist, Thoresby, mentions a visit that he paid to it, in May, 1695:—

"Walked to Mr. Charlton's chambers, at the Temple, who very courteously showed me his Museum, which is, perhaps, the most noble collection of natural and artificial curiosities, of ancient and modern coins and medals, that any private person in the world enjoys. It is said to have cost him seven or eight thousand pounds sterling. . . I spent the greatest part of my time amongst the coins; for though the British and Saxon be not very extraordinary, yet his collection of the silver coins of the emperors and consuls is very noble. He has also a costly collection of medals of eminent persons in Church and State, and of domestic and foreign reformers. But before I was half-satisfied, an unfortunate visit from the Countess of Pembroke and other ladies from Court prevented further queries."

Such was the museum that came into the possession of Sir Hans Sloane by bequest from Charlton, who appointed Sloane his executor and residuary legatee.

Sir Hans Sloane had already made some progress in forming his museum of books, natural history and art, when he received this splendid addition to it in 1702. Subsequently he acquired the collections of Edward Plukenet, of Adam Buddle, of James Petiver and Dr. Christopher Merret; "and from time to time, when valuable collections were known to be on sale upon the Continent, agents went across to buy." It is a singular fact that these collections, destined eventually to be lodged in the British Museum, had their first home in the same street in which the British Museum stands. In 1741, however, Sir Hans Sloane removed them from his town house in Great Russell Street to the Manor House at Chelsea, where they continued to be housed till his decease in 1753.

In 1748 the Sloane Museum was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a very graphic account of it was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, thus abridged by Mr. Edwards:—

"At that date the Manor House formed a square of above a hundred feet on each side, enclosing a court. Three of the principal rooms were, on the occasion of this royal visit, filled successively—as the visitors passed from one room into another—with the finest portions of the collections in its most portable departments. The minerals were first shown. The tables were spread with drawers filled with all sorts of precious stones, in

their natural beds, as they are found in the earth, except the first table, which contained stones found in animals, such as pearls, bezoars, and the like. Emeralds, topazes, amethysts, sapphires, garnets, rubies, diamonds, with magnificent vessels of cornelian, onyx, sardonyx and jasper, delighted the eye, says the attendant describer, and raised the mind to praise the great Creator of all things. When their Royal Highnesses had viewed one room and went into another, the scene was shifted. When they returned, the same tables were covered for a second course, with all sorts of jewels, polished and set after the modern fashion, and with gems carved and engraved. For the third course, the tables were spread with gold and silver ores, and with the most precious and remarkable ores used in the dresses of men, from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope, from Japan to Peru; and with both ancient and modern coins in gold and silver. The Gallery, 110 feet in length, presented a surprising prospect: the most beautiful corals, crystals and figured stones; the most brilliant insects; shells painted with as great variety as the precious stones; and birds vying with the gems; diversified with remains of the antediluvian world. Then a noble vista presented itself through several rooms filled with books. Among these were many hundred volumes of dried plants; a room full of choice and valuable manuscripts; and the rich present sent by the French King to Sir Hans Sloane of the engravings of his collection of paintings, medals and statues, and of his Palaces, in twenty-five large atlas volumes. Below stairs some rooms were then shown, filled with the antiquities of Egypt, Greece, Etruria, Rome, Britain, and even America. Other rooms and the Great Saloon were filled with preserved animals. The halls were decorated with the horns of divers creatures. "Fifty volumes in folio," concludes the enthusiastic bystander, who chronicled for Mr. Sylvanus Urban the royal visit of 1748, "would scarce suffice to contain a detail of this immense Museum, consisting of above 200,000 articles. The Prince of Wales, on taking leave of his host, gave expression to a wish which he did not live long enough to see realized. 'It is a great pleasure to me,' he said, 'to see so magnificent a collection in England: it is an ornament to the nation. Great honour would redound from the establishing of it for public use to the latest posterity.'"

Who knows but that the expression of this wish may have had some share in inducing Sir Hans Sloane so to frame his will that eventually his magnificent collections became the property of the nation for the trifling sum of 20,000*l*? How the British Museum grew from these beginnings, and what collections were successively incorporated with it, is clearly told in these pages. Thus in 1757 it acquired the old Royal Library, containing many books belonging to the Kings of England, dating back as far certainly as Henry the Seventh, also books that belonged to Archbishop Cranmer, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Lumley and Prince Henry. These were presented to the nation by King George the Second. In 1759 it obtained by gift from Solomon da Costa, a Jewish gentleman, formerly of Amsterdam, a choice collection of Hebrew books, "for inspection and service of the public, as a small token of my esteem, reverence, love and gratitude to this magnanimous nation, and as a thanksgiving offering . . . for numberless blessings which I have enjoyed under it." In 1762 it acquired the Thomason collection of English books and tracts, collected by George Thomason, a London bookseller, who died in 1666, —purchased by King George the Third, in 1762, for presentation to the British Museum.

"This collection," says Mr. Edwards, "the interest of which is specially, but by no means

exclusively, political and historical, was formed between the years 1641 and 1663 inclusive, and it contains everything printed in England during that period which a man of great enterprise and energy could bring together by daily watchfulness and large outlay. It also contains many publications, and many private impressions, from printing-presses in Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, relating to or illustrating the affairs of the United Kingdom and of the Commonwealth. In his lifetime the collector refused 4,000*l*. for his library, as insufficient to reimburse his costs, charges and labour. His heirs and their assigns kept it for a century, and then sold it to King George the Third for 300*l*! It includes many political MSS. which no printer dared to put to press."

In 1766 the Museum acquired the "Solander Fossils," and the Birch Library of Printed Books and Manuscripts, the former by gift and the latter by bequest; in 1772, the Hamilton Vases, Antiquities and Drawings, purchased by Parliament for 8,400*l*.; in 1790–99, the Musgrave Library, partly by gift and partly by bequest; in 1799, the magnificent library and museum of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, by bequest; and in the same year, by purchase, the minerals collected by C. Hatchett; in 1802, the Alexandrian collection of Egyptian Antiquities; in 1805–14, the Townley Marbles, Coins and Drawings; in 1807, the Lansdowne Manuscripts; in 1810, the Greville Minerals and the Roberts English Coins; in 1813, the Hargrave Library; in 1815, the Phigalian Marbles; in 1816, the Elgin Marbles and the Montagu Zoological Collections; in 1818, the Burney Library; in 1823–25, the King's Library, collected by King George III., inherited by George IV., and by him "transferred on terms to the British Museum"; in 1827, the Banksian Library, Herbaria, and Museum; in 1829, the Egerton Manuscripts; in 1831, the Arundelian Manuscripts; in 1834, the Sams Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, and the Hawkins Fossils; in 1839, the Mantell Fossils; in 1845, the Lycian or Xanthian Marbles; in 1847, the Grenville Library; in 1851–60, the Assyrian Antiquities; in 1855–60, the Halicarnassian and Cnidian Marbles; in 1856, the Temple Museum of Italo-Greek, and Roman Antiquities; in 1864, the Wigan Cabinet of Coins; in 1865, the Christy Prehistoric and Ethnological Museum; in 1866, the Blacas Museum, being principally a collection of choice antique gems; in 1868, the Slade Collection of Prints, Drawings, and other interesting objects.

In this statement we have not mentioned all the gifts, bequests and purchases enumerated by Mr. Edwards, being as many as 87 down to the present time, and that only an abridged list. Of the numerous persons whose names figure in it, he has chronicled some interesting notices, as also of the principal officers of the Museum, under whose administration the collection grew to be what it is at present. In doing this, he pays a special tribute to the merits and ability of Mr. (now Sir Anthony) Panizzi, under whose auspices the new general Catalogue was planned, the Grenville Library acquired for the nation, an annual grant of 10,000*l*. obtained from Parliament for the augmentation of the library, and a new reading-room erected, which for its beauty, and the facilities that it affords to students, is justly regarded as one of the triumphs of modern civilization.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Hearts and Diamonds; or, Was it an Error?
By Elizabeth P. Ramsay. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Arthur. By the Author of 'Anne Dysart.'
3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Sefton Hall. By Mary Costello Caldbeck.
2 vols. (Newby.)

IN answer to Miss Ramsay's question, we are bound, like the Irish echo, to reply in the affirmative. We think that Miss Waldegrave made a great mistake in her marriage, and threw herself away upon the very stiff and dull, though excellent young curate, who is the hero of the tale. Having replied thus briefly, let us ask a question in return: was it necessary to propound the difficulty we have solved in the form of three volumes of the history of everyday life? If it were not for the headings of the chapters, which are chosen artistically, there is nothing unusual in any of them, either in the way of amusement or instruction. There is a good deal of common sense, both of a worldly and spiritual kind, contained in the conversation of a Belgravian aunt and a benefited clergyman; but they are just the characters one may meet any day at a dinner or a morning call, and while their truisms are obvious, their language is ordinary. Indeed, though there are no great solecisms in the style of the book, the diction is uniformly poor, and to the following expressions we beg to record our objection:—"This lady does not describe as very lovable"—"I would rather you lay aside the necklace." In a third instance, a rich man, the stern uncle of the heroine, "*was reduced to one small room, from which he could not move without assistance, and a basin of gruel.*" This is very slipshod English, only pardonable in connexion with great merits, and inexcusable where the story, being realistic to a fault, must depend for success on the brilliancy of the writing. The facts, so to speak, are these:—Miss Waldegrave, a lady of high birth and expectations, after discarding various admirers, marries a curate, who is unexceptionable personally, but of vulgar origin. She shows a good deal of wilfulness in the matter, and, being discountenanced to some extent by her relations, undergoes various hardships during the first years of her married life. She behaves, however, very well under this probation, and when eventually her uncle restores her to her original position in his will (the loss of which position, by the way, she has generously concealed from her husband), and when the young couple are installed in possession of great wealth, one begins to hope that their future life is to be easy. But Caroline's temper is less suited to prosperity. Mixing once more with the society of her early days, she becomes nervously susceptible to real and fancied slights, and at last uses language to her husband which prompts that imbecile young clergyman instantly to desert his home and children, and join a missionary expedition to Central Africa. Of course, he is reported to be dead, and the report (naturally) is false: so the wife becomes contrite and the husband eventually happy. Indeed, they need never have been otherwise, had not the wife been very foolish and the husband somewhat of a prig. The moral is not obvious, unless it be that if people will marry out of their own circle or condition,

they must be prepared to make mutual concessions. *Q. E. D.!*

'Arthur' is an unequally written book, but parts of it manifest considerable power, and the tale itself is rather carefully constructed. Without being remarkable for any great originality, it is interesting and not very unnatural, which is a wonderful thing to say about any novel of the present day. We will not give it at all fully, but an idea may be formed of its character when we say that Meta, who is the heroine of the story, is temporarily placed under the care of Arthur under such peculiar circumstances as to render it advisable, in order to silence the voice of scandal, that a marriage should take place between the two. As there is love on both sides, this does not look at first sight a very painful duty for either; but, unfortunately, Meta takes it into her head that her husband has married through a feeling of pity merely, and this engenders a coldness which renders their lives miserable. The husband at last takes a mistress to himself, and when this reaches the ears of his wife she very naturally feels most indignant, and it looks for the moment as if all chance of a reconciliation between the unhappy married pair were finally lost. The death of their only child, however, opens communication between them, and Arthur visits her; but the meeting only renders matters worse, as the wife vehemently accuses her husband of his unfaithfulness, and they part in greater anger than ever. Meta then resolves to commit suicide, rather than be a burthen on her husband, and, by living on, be the means of compelling him to live with his mistress in a state of unholy love. She writes to her husband to say that before he receives the letter she will be no more, and then goes to a mill-pond and throws herself in. It need hardly be said that a *deus ex machina*—in this case taking the form of a passing clergyman—fishes her out and saves her life. She lives to see a telegram from her husband, addressed to a friend of hers, in which she is spoken of as his "beloved wife," and she recognizes, as by instinct, the fact that he has ever loved her. Things begin, for a change, at this part of the narrative to look up and take a somewhat cheerful turn; but the author, with a relentless cruelty to the reader which we cannot too strongly protest against, soon plunges her characters into grief again by nearly killing the husband in a railway accident, and only saves him from instantaneous death for the sole purpose of making a touching reconciliation between the long-suffering pair, and then kills him decently with a consumption in the orthodox way. Meta survives to adopt her husband's illegitimate child, whose mother bolts soon after Arthur's death with an old gentleman to a distant clime.

Although the latter portion of the story is obviously somewhat sensational, there is good ground on the whole to work upon, and the author has produced a work which will not detract from his previous reputation. More than this we do not feel justified in saying.

'Sefton Hall' is chiefly noticeable for the fact that there is no tale worth mentioning in the whole two volumes. It is the perpetual recurrence of works like this which renders reviewing so very much akin to the useful but monotonous occupation of shelling peas. After reviewing one novel, the reviewer practically does for nine out of the ten succeeding novels, with very slight alterations indeed, and only

the exceptional tenth work requires any special notice. A stereotyped review might, in fact, be concocted with the usual faults specified distinctly, and all the reviewer would have to do would be to strike out any particular fault not occurring in the work in hand, and add any little merit or unusual fault which separates this work from the ordinary run. The saving of time by this process would indeed be immense. In the present novel there would be little or no trouble to the critic who had the stereotyped review before him. He might leave in all the usual faults except sensationalism, and just add the word "very" to the word "feeble"; and all his labour would be at an end. We have said that there is no tale in 'Sefton Hall.' That remark, upon reflection, seems scarcely strong enough. We ought to say that not only is there no tale but there is very much the contrary. The flirtations, quarrels and general imbecilities of two young people, ending in their final engagement, and, as usual, the death of the young lady by consumption just when the reader thinks the lovers are to be happy, cannot, of course, be dignified by the name of tale; and this is in reality all that this book contains. But we had better quit the work before we begin to grow bitter by dwelling too much upon its numerous demerits.

NEW POEMS.

Zenobia; or, the Fall of Palmyra: a Tragedy in Three Acts. By W. Marsham Adams, B.A. (Longmans & Co.)

The Tragedy of Lesbos. By E. H. Pember. (Macmillan & Co.)

Poems. By the late Hans Morrison, M.A., T.C.D. With a Memoir of his Life by R. Morrison. (Chapman & Hall.)

Torquil; or, the Days of Olaf Tryggvason: with Legends, Ballads, Dreams, &c. By F. Robertson. (Edinburgh, Black.)

Worth and Wealth: a Poem. By Samuel Tompkins. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Hours of Illness: a Collection of Poems. By Thomas Sarsfield Carter. (Provost & Co.)

Ambition's Dream: a Poem. (Chapman & Hall.)
Evangeline; or, the Spirit of Progress, &c. By J. F. Robson. (Newcastle, Carr.)

Apple-Blossoms gathered in my Own and in French Orchards. Poems and Songs. By W. H. C. Nation. (Freeman.)

A Handful of Flowers and Weeds in Prose and Verse. By the Author of 'The False Step and the Sister.' (Longmans & Co.)

Haydn, and other Poems. By the Author of 'Life Below.' (Provost & Co.)

Redemption: a Poem on the Last Days of Our Lord. By the Rev. A. Horsburgh, A.M. (Kelso, Rutherford.)

ALTHOUGH some of the principal personages in Mr. Adams's play are historical, not only are the incidents to a great extent fictitious, but the motive and the local colouring are both defective. The scene lies in Palmyra, and the time is A.D. 273; but one of the characters talks familiarly of the needle and the Pole. The plot of the piece is ingenious and interesting; and two or three of the characters are well conceived and developed. Heliodorus, formerly Priest of the Sun, but an unwilling convert to Christianity, though not very original, is well drawn; and the sentiments of an enthusiast who would sacrifice anything and anybody for the purpose of securing the restoration of the old faith are truthfully and forcibly portrayed. The action is occasionally weak and unnatural. In the first scene of the Second Act Aurelian has entered the forum of Palmyra in triumph; and, having consigned Longinus to prison, speaks thus:—

Now for the last sweet morsel of our feast!—
Bring forth Zenobia; bring the peerless queen.
(Enter Zenobia, attended and guarded.)

Now, all ye gods, what miracle is this
That walks in human form? Some messenger
Of highest Jove—some fair embodiment
Of subtlest fancy. Speak to me, my queen,
Aurelian wooes thee. Answer to thy lord.
Zen. It is the vice of princes to assume
Themselves omnipotent, and of mean men
To grant the value which themselves appraise.
Aur. Sweet tongue, so shrewish and so musical,
Wilt thou be mine, fair queen?
Zen. Go, Sirinian clod!
Thou villain successor of butcher kings!
What! wouldst thou match the mound of human gore
Which men call Rome, with our imperial state?

Mr. Adams's blank verse is not, however, always of this quality. It is usually more sonorous and free from rant. We will not say that 'Zenobia' would make a good acting play, but we have no hesitation in affirming that we have often seen on the stage a poetical drama with fewer merits.

In 'The Tragedy of Lesbos' we have a study of Sappho. In placing before us the figure of the charming poetess of Mitylene, the author is no partisan of the heresy which dowers with all the Sapphic traditions below the dignity of genius, a second Sappho—also a Lesbian, but an inhabitant of Eresus. With the example before him of poor Adah Menken, who, only the other day, was at once an *équestrienne* and the author of a volume of remarkable poems, Mr. Pember regards Sappho as "a superb manifestation of that rare union of high intellectual powers and aspirations with strong physical passions, which will always command a sympathy more than half-reverential and altogether affectionate." He tells his story with dramatic force, and in language that often rises almost to grandeur. Sappho and Atthis both love Phaon. He, formerly in love with Sappho, is now enamoured of her friend; and the interest of the drama is centered upon the action and reaction of the two women upon each other. The deeper and personal side of Sappho's character is, we think, missed. What would present itself to all, Mr. Pember sees and reproduces; but he makes little account of that animal nature of terrible intensity which he admits she possessed. The springs of her motives are never reached. Atthis is a charming girl, but she is English, not Greek. Her subtlety is the subtlety of weakness, and not the result of native strength, which makes the possessor more successful than a proficient in deceit. The scene between her and her nurse, a sorceress from whom Sappho has obtained the philter to restore Phaon to her love, is full of passionate richness. It exhibits, however, a phase in her character unexpected; and, indeed, from what has gone before, unnatural. When he reaches the end of the tragedy, Mr. Pember follows Menander and the common belief as to the fate of the heroine; and the description of the fatal leap and of what afterwards occurred is conceived and executed in the spirit of true poetry. We are sorry to see that Mr. Pember does not exhibit the lyrical gift in a high degree. The song put into the mouth of Sappho when she finds she has lost the love of Phaon is unworthy of the rest of the poem. It wants, without having, the very qualities we should expect to find when we consider the occasion and the singer.

Mr. Hans Morrison was a young man who distinguished himself at Dublin University, and from whom high things in after-life were hoped. The poems now collected and issued by his brother prove conclusively that their author, had he lived, would not have disappointed the expectations of his friends. Some of them, written at an early age, are crude and unrhymical, but most of the later compositions are distinguished for delicacy of sentiment and excellent versification. Mr. Morrison was highly successful in his attempts at humorous poetry. 'The Peri of the Pavilion, a Romaine of Brighton,' especially is full of wit and humour.

'Torquil' is a picturesque narrative of love and death in the days when King Olaf, a convert to Christianity, preached his new faith with the edge of his sword, and exhibited his missionary ardour by a series of piratical expeditions to neighbouring shores. Mr. Robertson, in the selection of his subjects, has shown much judgment: he has taken Norse legends and other kindred themes, but he fails to exhibit the strength and grace which result from a master's hand, dealing with the materials

before him. There is rude vigour and plain force in the poems themselves, but the execution is sadly defective. In the treatment they have received there is nothing which elevates them into poetry of a high class, and the versification is at times needlessly rough and unpleasant to the ear.

Mr. Samuel Tomkins, under the title 'Worth and Wealth,' has written a rural idyll to prove that poor boys, in spite of unwilling parents, may marry rich girls and live happily ever after. The story is simple, the blank verse in which it is composed is mediocre; and the moral to be conveyed is, that everything will come right in the end if loving couples only trust in Providence. We hope Mr. Samuel Tomkins has in his own person experienced the truth of his story.

'Laura,' the longest poem in Mr. Carter's collection, was produced when the author was seventeen years of age and lay suffering in one of our 'private London hospitals.' Under the circumstances it is a very creditable performance. There is, as we know to our cost, much worse poetry than 'Laura' written by older and healthier people. The shorter pieces are of average merit, pleasant and cheerful in tone, but with no distinctive character. There is little in the volume to condemn with harshness, nor is there anything to warrant us in giving the author encouragement to devote much of his future to the serious study and production of poetry.

The author of 'Ambition's Dream: a Poem,' has a fatal facility for rhyming, and his versification is almost invariably correct. This work is, however, not a poem but a politico-social essay, which, had it been written in plain prose, would probably be more intelligible than it is.

Of 'Evangeline; or the Spirit of Progress' we can say little in praise. The serious poems are feeble and commonplace, with, however, an occasional suggestion of something better. In his humorous pieces Mr. Robson has been more successful. Some of them, indeed, possess humour which, if not of the highest kind, is at all events, genuine. 'Ale! Ale! all Ale!' and 'Bewildered Beauty' may be instanced as two out of many which are praiseworthy in this respect. The author, we are told in an Introduction to the volume by one of his friends, is "par excellence, the Bard of the Tyne," and we will do him the credit of saying that some of his compositions in the local dialect give him a claim to the title.

Mr. Nation's poems and songs are imitations of the French, acknowledged and, we might add, unacknowledged. When not in substance, he is in form a copyist of the *Chanson* writers. He has succeeded in catching the tricks of his masters, but not their spirit or force. He writes with ease and grace; but the song wants the true ring. The attempt to give the final stanza an epigrammatic turn is too uniformly made. So clearly is the point foreseen in most of the songs that the end is tame, although intended to surprise. Mr. Nation, while exhibiting pleasant fancy, cannot lay just claim to higher merit.

We are sorry to have to report that in 'A Handful of Flowers and Weeds' presented to us by the author of 'The False Step and the Sister,' the weeds are plentiful and the flowers few, and such as were hardly worth the trouble of culling. Although not a poet, the author is clearly a man of culture.

The last two books in our list may take rank together as being equally poor. In 'Haydn,' the author has not been able to bring the personality of the composer of 'The Creation' before his reader; and in the dull poem entitled 'Redemption,' the writer fails to excite the interest of the reader in his narrative.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Political Economy for Beginners. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. (Macmillan & Co.)

Manual of Political Economy. By Henry Fawcett, M.A., M.P., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Third Edition. (Macmillan & Co.)

MRS. FAWCETT'S little work will be useful to per-

sons desirous of gaining an elementary knowledge of Political Economy, though we anticipate that boys and girls will not be amongst its readers. If we are wrong in our anticipation, heaven help the schoolmasters and governesses, for, though sound, the book is dry.

The new edition of Prof. Fawcett's Manual contains new chapters upon National Education, and upon the influence of the poor-law upon pauperism. In the former the author advocates the adoption of a compulsory system of education. "The State must resolutely interfere, and boldly assert the great principle that every child shall be protected against the irreparable mischief which is inflicted upon him if he is permitted to grow up in ignorance." In the chapter which treats of our poor-law system and its influence upon the poor, Prof. Fawcett expresses his belief that these laws have not only exerted a most baleful influence in the past, but are at the present time offering a most serious encouragement to improvidence.

Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea. Translated by Ellen Frothingham. (Boston, Roberts Brothers.)

MISS FROTHINGHAM has rendered 'Hermann and Dorothea' in the metre of the original, following every line with scrupulous exactness, and indeed erring on the side of literal translation. The chief fault of her version is a stiffness, which is almost the inevitable result of such a practice. German phrases are often followed to the injury of Miss Frothingham's own language, and the normal difficulties of the English hexameter are aggravated by an attempt to force one tongue into the forms of another. This is the more to be regretted as the translation is generally flowing, and there are few instances of what we may call false quantities, if the phrase be applicable to a metre depending on the ear, and subject to no fixed rule. We should say, however, that there is a syllable too much in the following line, in whatever way we read it, Constantly shielding, as man the apple of his eye watches over. Miss Frothingham has not improved since her last appearance as the translator of Lessing's 'Nathan.'

Idea.—The Shepherd's Garland, fashioned in Nine Eglogs.—Rowland's Sacrifice to the Nine Muses. Woodcocke, A.D. 1593.

Pierce's Supererogation; or, a New Prayse of the Old Asse. A Preparation to certain Larger Discourses, intituled 'Nashes S. Fame.' Gabriell Harvey. Wolfe, 1593.

Thomas Watson.—Poems: viz. the Εκατομυθία; or, Passionate Centurie of Love (1582). Melibæus, sive Elogia Inobitum, &c. (1590). An Eglogue upon the Death of Right Hon. Sir Francis Walsingham (1590). The Teares of Fancy; or, Love Disdained. Posthumously published in 1593. Carefully edited by Edward Arber. (Arber.)

The first two of the above three works belong to the series of reprints which are being issued by Mr. Payne Collier, whose appetite for work and aptitude for doing it seem as great now as when he was young and George the Third was king. Rowland was Michael Drayton, naming whom is warrant that there is good reading, with quaint conceits, in the 'Garland'—one of the rarest of all books. The principal subject illustrated is the pleasure, or the pain, of love; but there is a noble eclogue devoted to the memory of a noble man, Sir Philip Sidney. The second book on the list is of less interest, being a sort of preface to Gabriel Harvey's 'Pierce's Supererogation,' issued some months ago. "It serves to show," says Mr. Collier, "that Harvey's self-admiration was so impervious that it could scarcely distinguish between applause and irony." There are men of the Harvey blood who are similarly constituted now! Finally, we come to Thomas Watson, an Elizabethan poet, whose name has undeservedly disappeared from all biographical dictionaries. Warton calls him "an elegant writer of sonnets"; and the Gabriel Harvey whom we have named above included Watson among the sons of the Muses, who deserved affectionate thanks "for their studious endeavours commendably employed in enriching and polishing their native tongue." From which

we gather that Harvey could admire others as well as himself. Watson, with much sweetness, has strange figures of speech. He speaks of his mistress's eyes as

—one making peace, the other wars;
By Venus one, the other ruled by Mars.

But the very quaintnesses of these poets give relish to the sweetness and other characteristics of them and their works. Mr. Arber is rendering excellent service by his reprints. He is doing, almost alone, for old English literature what the Master of the Rolls, with infinite help, is doing for old English history.

While dealing with reprints, we may as well notice here that the *Complaint of Rosamonde* (see *Athen.* 2203) has been published by Mr. Collier in its first form. There are many variations between this and the later edition, to which we have already directed attention.

Poems by Robert Wilde, D.D., one of the Ejected Ministers of 1662. With an Historical and Biographical Preface and Notes, by the Rev. John Hunt. (Strahan & Co.)

HERE is another of the once popular poets of England to whom is rendered the honour of a reprint. Wilde was a "fat, jolly, boon Presbyterian," some of whom, Mr. Hunt tells us, had "gushing, joyful natures." When Wilde beat a competitor for the office of Puritan Vicar of Aylmoe, he was asked how the election had gone between them. "We have divided it," said the humourist; "I have got the *Aye*, and he has got the *No*!" He was not a man for 'The Book of Sports,' however; and his editor seems to approve of his feeling in that respect, for he says, in a sighing sort of way: "Even yet the Sunday Cricket Club may be found as an institution in some parishes." *Floreat!* and may the young curates take a turn at the wickets! Wilde, however, had some idea of "play" in him. He left six Bibles to one of the churches of his native town of St. Ives, for which twelve persons, six male and six female, were to throw dice on Whit-Tuesday, in church, while the minister knelt at the Communion-table and prayed, or requested, God to "direct the lots to His glory!" As a poet, Wilde was as muscular as he was in his character of Christian. His 'Epitaph for a Godly Man's Tomb' runs, saucily, thus:—

Here lies a piece of Christ, a star in dust;
A vein of gold, a china dish that must
Be used in Heaven, when God shall feast the just.

In his 'Elegy on the Funeral of the Parliamentary General Lord Essex,' "Divine Devereux," he says, among other things of a "gushing and joyful nature,"—

—Oh, for a vote,
Ye Lords and Commons, ye are bound to do't,—
A vote that who is seen to smile this year,
A vote that who brings not in a tear,
Shall be adjudged malignant. It were wise
To erect an office in the people's eyes
For issuing forth a constant sum of tears.

The book is a curiosity, and well worthy of being placed by any of the reprints of old writers, for which we are indebted to Mr. Arber or Mr. Grosart. Wilde's contemporaries, who shared his opinions, took him for a nightingale; but he is more like Philomel in August than in May.

We have on our table *Charles Dickens*, by G. A. Sala (Routledge),—*Eminent Men of the Day*, Scientific Series, photographed by G. C. Wallich, M.D. (Van Voorst),—*Hogg's Secret Code for Letters or Telegrams* (Hogg),—*On the Evidences of the Rapid Silting in Progress at Port Said, the Entrance to the Suez Canal*, by Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. R.N. (Taylor & Francis),—*The Queen's Taxes*, by J. Noble (Longmans),—*A Sketch of a Philosophy*, Part III., 'The Chemistry of Natural Substances,' by J. G. Macvicar, LL.D. (Williams & Norgate),—*On and Off the Cambrian and Mid-Wales Railway* (Oswestry, Roberts),—*What shall we teach?* by E. Lankester, M.D. (Groombridge),—and *Christ satisfying the Instincts of Humanity*, by C. J. Vaughan, D.D. (Macmillan). Among new editions we have *Wayside Warbles*, by E. Capern (Simpkin),—*Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, Kew*, by D. Oliver (Macmillan),—and *The Golden Treasury Psalter* (Macmillan). Also the following pamphlets: *Chambers's English*

Classics for Use in Schools, 3 Parts, 'Addison' (Chambers),—*A Few Words on Private Schools*, by J. H. Hutton, B.A. (Brighton, Treacher),—*Statement of a recently claimed Discovery in Natural Science*, compiled by "Research" (Melbourne, Dwight),—*Papers on Burmah*, by Col. W. F. B. Laurie (Wilkins),—*An Essay in Marathi on Beneficent Government*, by Vishnubawa Brahmachari, translated by Capt. A. Phelps (Trübner),—*Our Imports and Exports*, by J. Noble (Longmans),—*Plan for conveying Railway Trains across the Straits of Dover*, by E. Leigh (Manchester, Ireland),—*Endimion and Phoebe*, by Michael Drayton,—*Note to the Review of 'Lothair'*, reprinted from the Second Edition of 'Blackwood's Magazine' for June, 1870,—*The Translator's Preface to the Authorized Version* (Macintosh),—*Evening Communions contrary to the Church's Mind, and Why*, by Canon Bright (Skeffington),—*What are the Views of the Archbishop of Dublin on the Doctrines and Practices of the Church of Rome?* (Dublin, Hodges & Foster),—*Thoroughness and Thoughtfulness in Charity*, by A. Barry, D.D. (Foundling Hospital),—*Biology v. Theology*, No. 5, by Julian (Lewes, Bacon),—*The Bible in the School*, by the Rev. J. M. Pollock, M.A. LL.D. (Virtue),—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary, a Poem*, by W. Wrightson, D.D. (Chalfont),—*Funeral Sermon on Charles Dickens*, by A. P. Stanley, D.D. (Macmillan),—and *Die Lehren vom Zufall*, von Dr. W. Windelband (Nutt).

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Prose Italiana. Le Mie Prigioni: Memorie di Silvio Pellico. La Famiglia del Soldato, Narrazione di Luisa-Amalia Palladini. Raccontate in Compendio per cura di N. Minola. (Whittaker & Co.) According to Mr. Lowe, the best method of learning a modern language is to read a novel or other interesting work in it. A better book for the purpose, in the case of Italian, than this, would not be easy to find. It contains all the most attractive part of Silvio Pellico's popular work, and of a successful story, abounding in exciting incident and noble sentiment, couched in language at once elegant and effective.

Progressive and Classified Spelling-Book. By H. R. Lockwood. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE difficulty of learning to spell is here alleviated by arranging the words in progressive order, and putting together those of similar sound. Where the meaning is liable to be mistaken, it is given at the foot of the page, and tables are appended to show how words are modified by the addition of inflectional endings.

Atlas of the British Empire in Europe, Asia, Oceania and America, with Descriptive Letter-press. By Keith Johnston, LL.D. (Johnston.)

A SMALL volume, containing accurate delineations and brief descriptions of British possessions in all parts of the world.

A Popular Atlas of Comparative Geography, comprehending a Chronological Series of Maps of Europe and other Lands, at successive Periods, from the Fifth to the Later Half of the Nineteenth Century. By W. Hughes, F.R.G.S. (Philips & Son.)

HISTORY and geography are here combined, to the advantage of both, each throwing light upon the other. There are twenty-eight large and well-executed maps, preceded by illustrative letter-press, containing a vast store of accurate information in forms convenient for reference, the whole comprised in a handsomely-bound volume.

Shakspeare's Tragedy of Coriolanus: with illustrative and explanatory Notes, and numerous Extracts from the History on which the Play is founded. By the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE Notes in Mr. Hunter's editions of Shakspeare are of moderate value; but his illustrative extracts from North's Plutarch in this volume form a good introduction to the play.

Instruction in Reading English, for Schools and Private Use—[*Lesenlehre des Englischen, u.s.w.*]. By H. Apel. (Williams & Norgate.)

INTENDED for the use of German students of Eng-

lish, and devoted chiefly to an exposition of the pronunciation of the language, which is much better learnt from a teacher *visâ voce*.

A Golden Treasury of Greek Prose. By R. S. Wright, M.A., and J. E. L. Shadwell, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE rather affected title of this book yet serves to indicate what the book is—a collection of extracts from Greek prose writers, from the earliest period down to Agathius. We do not like books of extracts, and therefore we do not like this compilation, for we fail to see what possible benefit it can confer on its readers. The Introduction, however, if too short, is nicely written, and the Notes are tolerable, although too little stress has been laid on grammatical points, and too much aid given to schoolboys in the way of translation.

Pericula Urbis: a Satire; and other Exercises in Latin, Greek and English Verse. By W. Moore, B.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE first composition in this collection of Exercises in versification scarcely corresponds to its title. It has more to do with university than city life, and contains descriptions of boat-races, athletic sports, and Commemoration scenes. The satire is far from pungent, or, indeed, easy to detect. There is no extraordinary merit in any of the pieces.

The Latin Rendering of the Selections for Latin Prose, taken from the Army Examination Papers and other Sources. By R. M. Millington, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

NOW that the Civil Service is about to be open to general competition, there will be a still greater demand for education, and a more urgent necessity to make use of examination papers such as are here answered. Those who cannot command the assistance of a tutor can scarcely do without a work like this, in conjunction with the 'Selections,' and even others who are more favoured may turn it to good account.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Stories from Waverley; from the Original of Sir Walter Scott. By S. O. C. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THESE are the skeletons of Scott's novels, deprived of all their life blood, flesh and vitality. They contain sufficient of the plot and incidents to take away all the pleasure of reading the story in the original, whilst all the dialogue and graphic touches of description, all the power of character, and the characteristic humour, which make the charm of Scott's novels, are carefully omitted. It would be difficult if one had not seen them in this new guise to believe that 'Ivanhoe,' 'Quentin Durward,' 'The Abbot,' and others of our noble old favourites could have been rendered so tame and flavourless. Scott's best novels are not beyond the understandings of young people, but until they are of age to be able to read and relish them in their original form it would be well to keep children from cloying their interest in works of genius by getting at the bald bare stories that make the foundation of the novels. Of course the novels themselves require something like attention and patience in young readers; but to turn Scott's novels into food for infant minds is only to foster the love of idle, easy reading, which of late years has been gaining ground in old and young.

The Population of an Old Pear Tree; or Stories of Insect Life. From the French of E. Van Brussel. Edited by the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' With Illustrations. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a whimsical and charming little book for those young people who do not insist upon having all their reading turned into confectionery. The illustrations are very clever, and the translation is just what a translation ought to be; it preserves all the grace and character of the original, and it does not give clumsy evidence of having been either translated or "adapted" from one language into another. 'The Population of an Old Pear Tree' is an amusing account of insect life and the world the insects live in, as it appears to them, and as it would look to us under a microscope. The descriptions of scenery are quite beautiful, and the accounts of all the feuds and wars and oppressions which

one tribe of insects wages against another, and the mode in which the victors deal with their enemies when they have gained the victory, resemble nothing so much as the old histories of invasions, wars, extirpations, captivities and cruelties to prisoners, which we read about in ancient histories, but which, of course, we have all too much christianity and brotherly love to practise in these days. The narrator of these curious spectacles of insect life is a quaint old naturalist, who going out into a meadow to enjoy the calm and freshness of the country, falls asleep under an old pear tree, and becomes endowed with the faculty of seeing things as they appear to the insects themselves, and understanding all their ways and their doings. The wonderful sights which he thus beholds must be read to be understood and believed in. The book is calculated to open the understandings and quicken the eyes of young people to try and discern the beautiful and manifold wonders that lie amongst the blades of grass and in the drops of dew. It requires some attention to read, but will repay that attention with solid information which is at the same time as entertaining as any fairy tale.

A Storehouse of Stories; containing the History of Philip Quarll, Goody Two-Shoes, The Governess, Jemima Placid, The Perambulations of a Manse, The Village School, The Little Queen and History of Little Jack. Edited by Charlotte M. Yonge. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS 'Storehouse of Stories' will, we fear, be more gratefully received by grown-up people, for the love of dear old nursery books, than by the modern generation, spoiled and pampered by every variety of sumptuous volumes of reading made easy and entertaining, adapted to the fashion and tone of the present day. Some grandmamas and Spartan-minded maiden aunts may still feel disposed to regret the lost discipline of former days, and to think that the children in even genteel nurseries would be all the better and none the worse for the summary sort of justice administered as we read of it in 'The Village School' upon such naughty boys as Ben Heady and Roger Sneak; but the children will not agree with them. Mrs. Bell, who kept this charming dame-school, had a cupboard full of pretty rewards, but there was also a fine birch rod, called 'Tickleboy,' which came out on occasions. But our young people will hardly appreciate these old school traditions; they will think them very shocking and vulgar. They certainly exhibit a very primitive state of society; and it is the grown people who would find most entertainment in the sharply-defined black-and-white character of the good and bad children, accurately set forth by their names. Miss 'Nancy Dawdle' could no more have been a brisk scholar than 'Jacob Steadfast' could have helped being a good boy. The authors of these story-books must have had the gift of prescience. In the present fever-heat of the Education Question it is curious to turn to the 'tasks' which then made up the course of 'competitive' instruction. They were all to be found in one compendious spelling-book, which in our own days used to be adorned by the picture of a large Tree of Knowledge, with the good boys in the upper branches, busily gathering the apples, which were very large. 'In the Whitsuntide holidays,' we are told, 'those of Mrs. Bell's scholars who were industrious and wished to grow wise and be clever men and women, began to learn their tasks, that they might be able to say them perfectly when they went back to school, for though Mrs. Bell was by no means unreasonable, yet she had given them sufficient to employ them about half an hour every day; and if they had the rest of the day for play it would be holiday enough, she said, to content all reasonable children.' Judicious Mrs. Bell! We regret to be told abruptly at the end of the story, that she was burnt to death in her cottage, as well as a poor woman to whom she had given shelter. The history of Miss Jemima Placid inculcates lessons of good humour and patience, which are good for all ages. The didactic element is strong, but the incidental pictures of nursery manners and customs in those days are very amusing.

'Goody Two-Shoes' is the gem of the collection: it is the first perfect copy we have seen for many years. 'Little Jack' has a flavour of 'Sandford and Merton' about it, but is not so amusing as we imagined it to be from memory; and a very affecting incident is omitted—the overturn of a stage coach, by which Little Jack's mother was killed. 'The Little Queen' must have been written for the princess who recommended pie-crust and plum-cake in a time of famine. We elders heartily thank Miss Yonge for this Storehouse: we will not answer for the children.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Abbott's Bible Lessons, Part 1, 12mo. 1/6 swd.
Ainger's Sermons in the Temple Church, 12mo. 6/ cl.
Bullock's The Pastor Remembered, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Cambridge The Paraphrase Bible, edit. by Scrivener, Part 2, 15/ Keys to Spiritual Problems, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Von Lian's Church of God and the Bishops, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Wilkinson's Instructions on the Parables, 12mo. 6/ cl.

Fine Art.

Graphic (The), Vol. 1, 20/ cl.

Poetry.

Aldine Poets, re-issue, Vol. 6, Cowper's Poet. Works, Vol. 1, 1/6
Bell's Eng. Poets, Vol. 7, Howard's Poetical Works, 12mo. 1/3
Heraud's The In-Gathering, Poems, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Moore's (W.) Pericula Urbis, a Satire, &c., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Robert's Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland, 12mo. 2/ Wordsworth's Works, Centenary Edition, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Philology.

Gantillon's Classical Examination Papers, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Kessler's Intro. to Language and Literature of Madagascar, 3/6
Neaves's (Lord) Comparative Philology, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.

Science.

Barclay's Astronomical Observations, 1865-9, Vol. 2, 4to. 7/6
Crook's Manufacture of Beet-Root Sugar in England and Ireland, 3/6
Hart's Elementary Chemistry, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

History.

Cusack's Student's Manual of Irish History, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Froude's History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.

General Literature.

Carlos-Clarke's Myra Gray, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Collins's (W.) Man and Wife, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Complete Triumph of Moral Good over Evil, cr. 7/6 cl.
Freund's By the Roadside, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Gaskell's (Mrs.) Wives and Daughters, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/6
Gronow's Recollections of the Camp, the Court and Club, 2/ cl.
Hibberd's Field Flowers, illust. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Hood's (T.) Money's Worth, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Lamb's (C.) Complete Works in 4 vols., Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 7/ cl.
Le Fann's House by the Churchyard, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/ bds.
Marryat's (F.) Petronel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Melville's (Whyte) The Gladiators, 12mo. 2/6 cl.: The Interpreter, 12mo. 2/ bds.; Holmby House, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Moore's Six Sisters of the Valley, cheap edition, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Ramsay's Hearts and Diamonds; or, Was it an Error, 3 vols. 31/6
Reichel's See of Rome in the Middle Ages, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Thoughts for the Age, by Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 12mo. 5/ cl.
Three Weddings, by Author of 'Dorothy,' 12mo. 5/ cl.
Tinsleys' Magazine, Vol. 6, Feb. to July, 1870, 8vo. 8/ cl.
Trollope's (A.) An Editor's Tales, cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.
Barchester Towers, cheap edition, 12mo. 2/ bds.
The Warden, cheap edition, 12mo. 1/6 bds.
Waverley Novels, Centenary Edition, Vol. 7, Heart of Midlothian, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill in all Ages and Countries, from the French, by Chas. Russell, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Wright's (T.) The Bane of a Life, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

Cambridge, June 27, 1870.

I HAD hoped when I last addressed the *Athenæum* on the subject of Tests that the question was in a way to a speedy settlement. The fact that the extreme Conservatives had ceased to petition against the principle of the Bill seemed to indicate that the battle was lost and won. But since I wrote it has been stated, apparently on good authority, that the Conservatives in the House of Lords will move for a select Committee upon the subject, rather with a view to delaying reform than with any hope of preventing it. It may be doubted whether from a Conservative point of view it is politic to delay what is inevitable. The Liberals are anxious to be relieved from the burden of the Act of Uniformity, and will make some sacrifice in order that the relief may be immediate; but every month that the settlement of the question is deferred they are less willing to agree to a compromise; and if the Lords throw out the Bill, or otherwise impede it, we shall console ourselves with the thought that the reform when it comes, will be the more complete and satisfactory. We shall have no cause to regret the obstructive policy of the Conservative Lords if it hastens, as I think it will, a revision and re-organization of the University and Collegiate systems.

It must be confessed that even in the House of Commons the wishes of the University Liberals are not altogether understood. Certainly when the House went into Committee on June 13th, the views of the Cambridge supporters of the Bill were somewhat misrepresented. Mr. Gladstone's remarks in reply to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice are calculated to produce the impression that the Liberals here are not anxious that the Heads of Colleges should be relieved from Tests, and throughout the debate "the moderate Cambridge Liberals" were contrasted with "the advanced Oxford Liberals" in a manner highly prejudicial to the cause which they both have at heart. Any one not directly acquainted with the facts, necessarily infers from Mr. Gladstone's speech that the resident Liberals of the two Universities are at variance on this point. This is by no means the case. To the best of my belief the Cambridge Memorialists omitted to ask for the abolition of the restriction in the case of Heads, not because they did not desire it, but because they hoped that the concession, which seemed comparatively unimportant so far as immediate practical results were concerned, would reconcile the Conservatives to the Bill. When they found that their opponents were not willing to agree to this compromise, they would, I think, have supplemented their original Memorial, had it not been understood that the Government appreciated their views and would accept an amendment whenever it should be introduced. If a supplementary petition had been submitted to the residents, I have no doubt that almost all the original Memorialists would have signed it. As it was, it was thought unnecessary to take this step, and it was only on the occasion of the debate in Committee that the Liberals discovered how completely their silence had been misunderstood. It was then too late in the term to obtain from the residents an expression of opinion, as many had already gone away for the long vacation. It would hardly have been worth while to make these explanations if the newspapers had not for the most part accepted without qualification Mr. Gladstone's account of the state of feeling at the two Universities.

In the course of the same evening Prof. Fawcett raised another important question, that of Clerical Fellowships. All University reformers are agreed that this question ought to be considered, and that it ought to be considered speedily. But many hold that the present is not the occasion for dealing with it. It may be assumed therefore that the House in rejecting Prof. Fawcett's amendment did not necessarily reject it upon its merits. As the Test Bill is intended to remove unjust and vexatious religious restrictions upon the admission to fellowships, whilst at most of our colleges orders are the condition of retaining a fellowship, not of obtaining it, a separate discussion of the two questions may fairly be asked. Indeed, it would hardly be possible to investigate that of the tenure of Clerical Fellowships without raising several other points which manifestly have nothing to do with religious tests and disabilities. It is clear that before long new regulations for the tenure of fellowships, lay as well as clerical, must be enacted by the legislature or introduced into the statutes of the colleges by the colleges themselves. Probably it will be found most convenient that the reform should be effected from without, by means of a parliamentary commission. The reform should be based on what I suppose to be Prof. Fawcett's principles, the abolition of the clerical privilege and the terminability of all fellowships unless the holder is engaged in university or college work. Should it be decided that the universities and the colleges are to retain their ecclesiastical patronage, the names of ex-fellows in orders might be left on the rota until they took a college living or had had the refusal of a certain number of college livings of a certain value. It will have to be considered at the same time whether celibacy is still to be made a condition of the tenure of fellowship. J.

STERNE'S DAUGHTER.

Bayonne, June 21, 1870.

In No. 2225 of the *Athenæum* (for the 18th of June), and in the article on 'Sterne's Daughter,' there is a misapprehension. It is stated that "in the 'Inventaire des Archives Communales d'Alby,' it is written—'Le mariage était forcé, urgent; car alors la loi autorisait la recherche de la paternité.' Whether this refers to the minority of the bridegroom and paternal opposition, or the unwillingness of the bride's mother to consent to the match, we cannot say. . . . Sterne's widow was not present." Now this refers very plainly to the state of the law at present, as set forth in the Code Napoléon. In speaking of illegitimate children it is said, "La recherche de la paternité est interdite," and the marriage is undoubtedly supposed by the person who appended the note to have been called for by some necessity connected with the status of natural children.

HOWDEN.

THE HAURAN RUINS.

6, Sussex Square, Hyde Park.

BEFORE dealing with Mr. Porter's self-contradictory, and not very straightforward reply, I must thank Dr. Beke for adding his own and Dr. Wetzstein's valuable testimony in support of the comparatively modern date of the Hauran Ruins.

In the first place, Mr. Porter must know perfectly well that what De Vogüé and Fergusson assert is not only that "there are many remains of Roman buildings in Bashan," but that there are no relics of primeval architecture. I give their own words: "A great deal of irrelevant matter has been written about the 'giant cities of Bashan,' as if their age were a matter of doubt. There is nothing in the Hauran which can by any possibility date before the time of Roman supremacy in the country. The very earliest now existing are probably subsequent to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus."—Fergusson's 'History of Architecture,' vol. 2, p. 301.

"L'espace de temps pendant lequel ont été construits les monuments que nous étudierons s'étend du Ier au VIIe siècle de notre ère. Dans les deux groupes spéciaux du nord et du sud nous n'avons pas rencontré de constructions plus anciennes."—'Syrie Centrale,' Avant propos, p. 4.

Moreover, the identity of the remains described by Mr. Porter as primeval, and by De Vogüé as classical, will be evident to any one who takes the trouble to compare plates 12 and 14 of 'Syrie Centrale' with the illustrations selected to face the description on page 84 of 'Giant Cities,' of "the simple massive houses of the Rephaim, in many cases perfect as if only completed yesterday." When Mr. Porter declared that no careful explorer could fail to recognize these houses as primeval, and that only a superficial observer could hold my views, he clearly included by implication Count de Vogüé in the latter class. Mr. Fergusson, if he has not been in person to the Hauran, only escapes to fall into still greater condemnation; for, to say as he has done that the giant cities are no giant cities, but provincial towns of the time of the Roman Empire, shows, according to Mr. Porter, that a writer "manifestly knows nothing at all of the subject or the country." This style of writing of his opponents is characteristic of Mr. Porter, who, as any reader of his work will find for himself, divides humanity broadly into two classes: the thoughtful, those who think with him, and the thoughtless, those who think in any other way; while for the section of the latter class who express their thoughts in print he has hitherto shown his most undisguised contempt. It is therefore with pleasure I find that Mr. Porter now hesitates to question the judgments of De Vogüé and Fergusson, for it is the first time he has admitted that a disbeliever in the discovery of Og's architecture can be a competent and painstaking explorer or an honest critic.

As to the contradiction with regard to the present condition of Bashan, to which I called Mr. Porter's attention, he attempts to explain it by affirming that the "real meaning" of the passage can only be understood in connexion with the context. I now enclose the context, and shall be very

glad if the *Athenæum* can find room for its insertion, so that the public may interpret it for themselves:—

"I cannot tell how deeply I was impressed when looking out over that noble plain, rivalling in richness of soil the best of England's counties, thickly studded with cities, towns and villages, intersected with roads, having one of the finest climates in the world; and yet utterly deserted, literally 'without man, without inhabitant and without beast' (Isa. xxxiii. 10). I cannot tell with what mingled feelings of sorrow and of joy, of mourning and of thanksgiving, of fear and of faith, I reflected on the history of that land; and taking out my Bible compared its existing state, as seen with my own eyes, with the numerous predictions regarding it written by the Hebrew prophets. In their day it was populous and prosperous; the fields waved with corn; the hill-sides were covered with flocks and herds; the highways were thronged with wayfarers; the cities resounded with the continuous din of a busy population. And yet they wrote as if they had seen the land as I saw it from the ramparts of Bozrah. The spirit of the omniscient God alone could have guided the hand that penned such predictions as these: 'Then said I, Lord, how long? And he answered, Until the cities be wasted without inhabitant, and the houses without man, and the land be utterly desolate, and the Lord hath removed men far away, and there be a great forsaking in the midst of the land' (Isa. vi. 11, 12). 'The destroyer of the Gentiles is on his way; he is gone forth from his place to make thy land desolate; and thy cities shall be laid waste without an inhabitant' (Jer. iv. 7). In former times a garrison was maintained in the castle of Bozrah by the Pasha of Damascus, for the purpose of defending the southern sections of Bashan from the periodical incursions of the Bedawin. It has been withdrawn for many years. The 'destroyer of the Gentiles' can now come up unrestrained, 'the spoilers' can now 'come upon all high places through the wilderness; the sword now 'devours from the one end of the land even to the other end of the land' (Jer. xii. 12); the cities are 'without inhabitants,' the houses are 'without man,' the land is 'utterly desolate,' judgment has come upon it all far and near; in a word, THE WHOLE OF BASHAN AND MOAB IS ONE GREAT FULFILLED PROPHECY."

I have selected this passage from numbers of a similar character (e.g., 'Giant Cities,' pp. 51, 54, 57, 72, 78, 80, 90; and 'Five Years in Damascus,' pp. 238 and 259). Until Mr. Porter gives the explanation (somehow omitted in his last letter) of the "real meaning" of these sentences, taken as a whole, I must believe that they describe the present state of Bashan as utterly desolate, in the most emphatic language possible.

Mr. Porter has failed to apprehend the connexion between my letter and the position held by him as author of the 'Handbook for Syria' (a matter on which I was at no trouble to speculate, as he describes himself by that title on the first page of 'Giant Cities'). Let me now therefore explain that my only reason for taking notice of a production of the character of the new preface to 'Five Years in Damascus' was my belief that the writer possessed the opportunity of repeating his assertions in a work of which the authorship is not generally known, and which from the *prestige* attached to the series of which it forms a part, as well as, I willingly add, from merits of its own, has influence with the public.

With Mr. Porter I have now done; allow me in conclusion to address a few words to the present editor of the 'Handbook for Syria,' whoever he may be. Putting personal convictions out of the question, that gentleman will, I am sure, agree with me that a guide-book ceases to fulfil its purpose when it becomes a vehicle for the promulgation of the theory of any particular writer at the cost of the exclusion of opposite opinions at least equally valuable. Let therefore in future editions the statement that a great portion of the ruins now found in the Hauran were probably built by the Rephaim be accompanied by a notice that this belief has been disputed by many travellers and

is contradicted by high architectural authority. Illustrations have already been taken for the 'Handbook' from De Vogüé's 'Syrie Centrale'; it will be therefore an easy step for the editor to increase his debt by borrowing a few quotations from that work, which will suffice to explain to what date prolonged and careful examination has led a competent judge to assign the structures in question.

If this is done, I shall be content to believe that the present controversy has been a source of practical benefit to Eastern travellers, and shall not feel disposed to resent Mr. Porter's continuing to call me a "cynic" who cannot endure prophecy, or any other similar name which may afford him gratification.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

P.S.—A fair instance of Mr. Porter's style of self-contradiction is afforded by his two mentions of Dr. Wetzstein. We read at page 81 of 'Giant Cities,' "Another traveller has of late traversed part of Bashan, and penetrated the desert eastward. I refer to Dr. G. Wetzstein, whom I had the pleasure of knowing as Prussian Consul at Damascus. His little work 'Reisebericht über Hauran und die Trachonen,' Berlin, 1860, is interesting and instructive. It contains the fullest account hitherto published of that remarkable region, the Safa." But at page 184 of 'Five Years in Damascus' we read, "Herr Wetzstein, formerly Prussian Consul at Damascus, travelled over part of Hauran and the country eastward since Mr. Graham's visit. He has given the results in a little work published in Germany; but the careful reader will see that while he studiously ignores the labours of his immediate predecessors, he adds little, if anything, to the information gleaned by them."

Bekesbourne, June 25, 1870.

I WOULD ask permission to correct an error in my reference to the builders of most of the ruined cities of Hauran, the Christian Himyaritic Gapanides. The founder of the dynasty, A.D. 135, was Jefe (not Jelebe) the First. Jelebe the First (as is correctly stated in Mrs. Beke's work) was the fifth monarch, who reigned about the middle of the third century, and he constructed the gigantic aqueduct, of which the existing remains are called Kanâtir Fir'ôn, or Pharaoh's Bridges, their origin being attributed by native tradition to the oppressor of the Israelites.

CHARLES BEKE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

21, Union Square, Pall Mall.

In answer to Mr. Cooke Taylor's letter, certain articles on social subjects were written for me by him, as he states, five years ago, and some of them did appear in "a very different magazine," of comparatively limited circulation. Failing the receipt of promised communications, the two essays alluded to occupied a place quite at the end of the respective issues of the *Dublin University Magazine*; and in answer to Mr. Cooke Taylor's "claim," considering that I had paid him for the articles in question, and held his receipt for the copyright, I certainly did not deem it necessary to ask his "permission" for the course taken.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE 'DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.'

REVISION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

2, Portland Place, June 23, 1870.

In your recent article on my Considerations on Revision, your reviewer—in whom I think I recognize a well-known Biblical writer—points out four errors, which, in his judgment, tend to disqualify me from criticizing Dr. Tischendorf.

As in three of these the author is right, and the reviewer wrong, you will, I know, with your usual fairness, allow me to make good this assertion. The reviewer charges me with error—

(1) In asserting that the authority for transposing Matt. v. 4, 5, is too weak to justify such transposition.

(2) In specifying that the fourth edition of Erasmus differed only in 16 places from the third, whereas it differed in 106.

(3) In asserting that Erasmus introduced Acts

viii. 37 into the Greek text on his own responsibility.

(4) In assigning 1557, rather than 1551, as the date to the fourth edition of Stephens.

The comments on these statements may be very brief:—

In respect of (1), I have simply to say that where on one side we have only the peculiar Codex Bezae (D), Old Latin Versions, and the Vulgate—your critic forgets for his own side two important witnesses, the Curetonian Syriac and an express statement of Origen,—and on the other side all the Uncial MSS. except D, headed by the Vatican and Sinaitic MSS., and the Codex Ephraemi, and sustained by the two remaining Syriac versions, two old Latin versions, the Coptic version, Origen (in a quotation), and others,—no sound critic would hesitate to say with Dr. Meyer—a very competent judge in such matters—that the evidence for the transposition is too weak to justify a departure from the old order of the verses.

In regard of (2), the answer is very easy. The reviewer has not carefully read what I have written. I state that in the fourth edition, when compared with the third, there were ninety changes in the Revelation, and sixteen elsewhere. Now surely $90 + 16 = 106$.

As to (3), I simply satisfy myself with quoting Erasmus's own words in reference to the insertion: "*Non reperi in Graeco codice, quanquam arbitror omissum librorum incuria: nam et haec in quodam codice Graeco ascripta reperi, sed in margine.*" I am not alluding to evidence which appeared afterwards, but to Erasmus, and what he had before him.

In (4) the reviewer is right, and the author wrong. I was thinking of the *folio* editions (one appeared in 1557), and forgot (writing from memory and away from books) the smaller-sized and, I believe, rare Geneva edition of 1551. The only accessible book of reference was Smith's Dictionary (art. 'New Testament,' Vol. ii. p. 522); but there the error is such (1537—an impossible date) as to have led me to think that memory was right, 3 and 5 being figures often interchanged by printers.

On the rest of the article, and its general tone, I will say nothing. We none of us, whether reviewed or reviewers, write charitably or wisely when under the influence of "Judicium Paridis, spreteque injuria formae."

C. J. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

* * (1) As to Matthew v. 4, 5, we had no wish to draw out the evidence in detail for the transposition of the verses, else we might have given all that Dr. Ellicott states and more besides. Origen's express statement (iii. 740, ed. Delarue), supported by Clement of Alexandria and the old Latin version, outweighs the evidence of the most ancient MSS. Against the transposition he specifies the most important testimonies pretty fully, but noticing among them "two old Latin versions," which is misleading; the correct statement being the old Latin version in two MSS., viz. b and f. In reply to the observation that "no sound critic would hesitate to say that the evidence for the transposition is too weak to justify a departure from the old order of the verses," we prefer agreeing with Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles and Neander, thinking them sound critics in this instance, notwithstanding Dr. Ellicott's dictum to the contrary.

(2) Here are the Bishop's words: "The third edition [of Erasmus] had differed in 118 places from the second, but the fourth differed only in about 16 from the third." This sentence he interprets as meaning "the fourth edition, compared with the third, had 90 changes in the Revelation and 16 elsewhere." Better to have said so in the book.

(3) As to Erasmus introducing Acts viii. 37 on his own responsibility, his statement that he found it merely in the margin of a Greek MS. does not reach the case. If Erasmus knew Irenaeus, Cyprian and the Vulgate (and who shall say he did not?), all of which have the passage, he possessed ancient

evidence for its insertion that did not wait to be discovered afterwards.

The Bishop will pardon us for thinking him rather sensitive. Had we been disposed to find faults, we might have pointed out many, such as—"We know that, twenty years before his [Tyndale's] first edition of 1525 he had made translations of portions of the New Testament," a thing disproved by Mr. Fry. Dr. Ellicott says that the great Bible published in 1540 was begun by Archbishop Cranmer; but Westcott correctly affirms, "there is no evidence to show that Cranmer had any share in the preparation of the great Bible, or even that he was acquainted with the undertaking." What the Archbishop really did was to write a preface for the second edition. Dr. Ellicott is equally wrong in saying that Coverdale had not much, if anything, to do with the actual work of preparing this Bible, since the latter was the real reviser. Crumwell furthered, Coverdale executed, the work. The Bishop mixes up with the great Bible a proposal, made in Convocation in 1542, to translate the New Testament, which was subsequent and distinct. We might also have called attention to the erroneous statement about the Geneva version: "Among those who took part in the whole work was the veteran Coverdale, Thomas Sampson, afterwards Dean of Christchurch,—Thomas Cole, afterwards Archdeacon of Essex, Christopher Goodman and others"; whereas neither Coverdale nor Cole nor Goodman had part in it. With respect to the Bishops' Bible, Dr. Ellicott is incorrect in asserting that the epistle to the Romans was revised by Guest, Bishop of Rochester; Cox, of Ely, was the reviser of it, as his signature attests. If he will look, besides, at Note 2, on page 146, he will see that his statement, "in the concluding words of the verse," conveys a mistaken idea, and that some addition is required to make sense. These and other examples at hand surely show that the epithet we applied to him and his little book, "usually accurate," is the reverse of unkind.

The concluding words of his communication point a suspicion, and impute an unworthy motive—a fact consistent with the censures dealt out by the way to Lachmann (self-sufficient), Tischendorf (most inconstant critic, with an almost childlike infirmity of critical judgment), and 'Ecce Homo' (a semi-Socinian treatise). Instead of insinuating suspicions which we need not characterize, against one he does not know, he might rather have thought of what the Master enjoins—"Judge not, that ye be not judged." And if charity be seemly, even in a Bishop, it "imputeth not the evil," according to St. Paul.

HYMN COLLECTIONS.

Newark, June 23, 1870.

In your number of the 18th inst. you have inserted a letter from Dr. Charles Rogers, reflecting on my work 'Singers and Songs of the Church.' In justice to myself, I must beg of you to insert the following reply.

I am charged with unfairly appropriating materials from his work. The fact is that he took several particulars from my work of 1866 for his own, dated 1867, and in my second edition of 1869 I borrowed a few particulars from his work of 1867. The works have an entirely different aim. There was no culpability in either case, but the justifiable intention to give the reader the latest biographical particulars. His work gives the texts of hymns of our own country and brief memoirs; mine gives no hymns, but is a companion to twenty-five principal collections, and the biographies are more extended, and of men of many countries and times. I who have given much labour without reward in the study of hymnology should be the last to withhold honour from those who have worked in the same field.

JOSIAH MILLER, M.A.

A LOST CHANCE.

A COPY of the rarest of Mr. Tennyson's works, 'The Lover's Tale,' written when he was eighteen years old, and published with a half-apologizing Preface in 1833, was sold a fortnight ago at

Sotheby's, in one volume with the Laureate's scarce 'Poems, chiefly Lyrical,' 1830, and 'Poems,' 1833, and fetched 4*l.* 12*s.* 'The Lover's Tale' is not in the British Museum, and the authorities let Mr. B. M. Pickering buy it away from them, doubtless for the author of 'Tennysoniana,' which contains no notice of the poem. A like fate has befallen several rare early English books and editions lately which ought to have found their way to the National Collection. We do not urge competition with Mr. Addington or Mr. Henry Huth when either of them will have a book, but we do think that no fair opportunity should be missed of filling up any one of the lamentable gaps in our early-printed books at the Museum.

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

A LARGE collection of rare and curious books, being the duplicate and surplus copies from the Duke of Marlborough's celebrated library at Blenheim Palace, has just been disposed of by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. Among the more noticeable lots were the following:—Le Bible en Francoys, the first Protestant version in French, 8*l.*—Carbonell, Chroniques de España, 1546, in the Catalan Dialect, 9*l.*—Cortes, the original and extremely rare Spanish editions of the second and third letters of Fernando Cortes to the Emperor Charles the Fifth (the first letter is believed not to have been printed, and of the fourth scarcely a copy is known), 70*l.*—A scarce and curious collection of Tracts relating to France, in one vol. 6*l.*—Panegyrique récité au tres Chrestien Roy Francoys I. à son retour de Provence, printed on vellum, 1538, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Claude Garnier, Les Royales Couches, ou les Naissances de Mons. le Dauphin et de Mme. en vers Francois, fine copy, 1604, 16*l.*—Gomara, Historia General de las Indias, 1553, 12*l.*—Guzman, Historia de las Misiones que han hecho los Religiosos de la Compania de Jesus en la India Occidental, China y Japon, 1601, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—La Vie et faits notables de Henry de Valois, 1589, 4*l.*—Hestean, Œuvres Poétiques, 1578, and Les Œuvres de Mesdames des Roches de Poitiers, Mère et Fils, 1578, very fine copies, in one vol. 27*l.* 10*s.*—Capt. Johnson's History of the Lives of Highwaymen, 7*l.* 10*s.*—Lugo, Grammatica en la Lengua general del nuevo Regno, llamado Mosco, 1619, 9*l.*—Mexia, Silva de Varias leccion, first edition, 1542, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—A curious volume of Tracts relating to Navarre, 1572–85, 11*l.* 10*s.*—La Relacion y Comentarios del governador Alvar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca, 1555, 23*l.* 10*s.*—Oviedo, Historia General de las Indias, presentation copy, with the rare autograph of the author, 43*l.*—Oviedo, Libro XX. de la Segunda parte de la General Historia de las Indias, 1557, 10*l.*—Oviedo, Cronica de las Indias, 1547, 8*l.* 5*s.*—Recueil de Poésie présenté à tres illustre Princesse Madame Marguerite, sœur unique du Roy, 1561, 9*l.*—Les Missives des Madames des Roches de Poitiers, 13*l.* 5*s.*—Salel, Œuvres, 1539, 12*l.*—Thevenot, Relation de divers Voyages curieux, 11*l.* 11*s.*—Viciana, Libro Tercero de la Chronica de la Ciudad de Valencia, 1564, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—The Hystory of the most noble and valyaunt Knyght Arthur of Lytell Britayne, 10*l.* 10*s.*—The right plaisant and goodly History of the Four Sonnes of Aimon, 1554, 11*l.*—Dialogues of the Creatures Moralyzed, 20*l.*—Foxe's Acts and Monuments of the Church, first edition, imperfect, 15*l.*—Hawe's Pastime of Plesure, 20*l.*—New Testament, Coverdale's version, black letter, 1538, 7*l.* 10*s.*

Literary Gossip.

It is rumoured that Sir John Coleridge, Prof. Tyndall and Mr. Deutsch were the three men of note whose names were on Lord Salisbury's D.C.L. list at Oxford, and who were objected to by a well-known resident. We should like to see a public statement of his reasons.

A PRIZE of 100*l.* has been offered to the University of Oxford for the best essay in

refutation of materialism. It has attached to it a curious condition which will somewhat perplex competitors. The arguments used are to be "independent of those of Hegel, and of what is called the Spiritual Philosophy which had its rise in Germany." The judges are to be Dean Mansel, Dr. Payne Smith and the Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

In the charter of Keble College there is an ingenious provision for the maintenance of its ecclesiastical character. The council consists of twelve members, of whom any nine can "require" the visitor to remove the other three from office. It is true that the visitor can refuse the request, but as the Archbishop of Canterbury holds that position *ex officio*, it is not likely that he will often interfere for the protection of a "dangerous" minority.

DEAN STANLEY'S volume of 'Essays on Questions of Church and State from 1850 to 1870' will be published next week, and though much that it contains is already familiar to the public, it is not unlikely to beget some lively controversy.

THE uncertainty there is about French titles leads to frequent embarrassments. It is rumoured that the Duc de Roussillon, genealogist and historian, has just had his election as an honorary member of the Junior Athenæum Club cancelled, owing to a doubt as to whether he is a duke at all.

A PROFESSORSHIP of the Irish language has been found at the Catholic University of Notre Dame, in St. Joseph county, Indiana, U.S.

THE ample provision which Charles Dickens made for his family consists of some 43,000*l.*, invested in public securities,—half the value of the copyright of the great novelist's books, estimated at 20,000*l.*,—his modest house at Gadshill, together with its contents,—and the interest in *All the Year Round*, bequeathed to his eldest son. Mr. Dickens was at all times a munificent and free-handed man, and never made the attainment of wealth a first object.

NOTWITHSTANDING Charles Dickens's solemn entreaty that no monument or memorial of any kind should be raised to him, Mr. Elihu Burritt is bestirring himself to get together materials for a big monumental book, that is to be made up of obituary notices and funeral discourses occasioned by the novelist's death.

WE are glad to learn that the London Library, St. James's Square, continues to flourish; the 85 members lost to the institution by deaths and retirements during the past year having been replaced by 120 new members.

MR. JEAFFRESON'S 'Book about Doctors' will shortly appear in the Tauchnitz series of English publications.

WE regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. W. T. Blacklock, the chief partner in the firm of Bradshaw & Blacklock, of Manchester, and one of the founders of 'Bradshaw's Guides.' This sad event occurred on Wednesday, the day of his daughter's marriage.

A NUMBER of the admirers of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen propose to form a Theistic Society for the diffusion of the principles of the Brahmo Somaj in this country.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN, with pencil and note-book, was present at the Ober-Ammergau

passion-play, and in due course we shall see the results in a volume.

MR. CHARLES HAMILTON, to whom we owe 'Sketches of Life and Sport in South-Eastern Africa,' has gone on an expedition to the West Coast of Africa.

MR. FRANK NEWMAN is at work on his Arabic Dictionary. The Anglo-Arabic vocabulary is partly printed. It is arranged by subjects.

MESSRS. BRADBURY & EVANS publish, under the title of 'By Order of the King,' the authorized English translation of Victor Hugo's 'Homme qui Rit.' Considering the difficulty of translating Hugo, the translation is better than the illustrations, for which we cannot say much.

THE French Government—that is to say, the Minister of Public Instruction—has commissioned M. R. Radau to visit Germany, and study and report upon the methods adopted in all the principal universities of that country in teaching the higher mathematics. The step has been taken at the instance of the Commission of Superior Instruction.

SIGNOR GABRIELE ROSA has published a well-written 'Storia della città di Ascoli.'

THE Russian papers mention with praise a new book by Madame Maria Manassienoi, entitled 'The Education of Children in the earliest Years of their Life.'

A SPANISH lady of Valentia, Señora Inez Henrich, is now engaged in translating into Spanish several of the best Italian dramatic works, and amongst them the 'Figlia Unica' of Signor Ciconi, and the 'Duello' of Signor Ferrari. A translation by her of Signor Ciconi's 'Statua di Carne' has been already published.

DANTE literature flourishes in Germany; besides the works we have already mentioned, there are two recent contributions which should be named—'Die Florentinische Geschichte der Malespini und deren Benutzung durch Dante,' by Dr. Arnold Busson (Innsbruck, Wagner), and 'Dante Alighieri und die Göttliche Comödie' (Leipzig, Teubner), which consists of Essays on the Philosophy of History, and on the History of Philosophy, by Dr. Hugo Delff.

IT is stated that in Philadelphia, out of 1,194 teachers, there are 1,110 women and 84 men teachers; while in New York, out of 26,000 teachers, there are 21,000 women and 5,000 men instructors. If these numbers be correct, the advocates of women's rights will have no difficulty in instilling their views into the minds of those who are under the influence of so overpowering a number of women teachers.

FROM Naples we hear of the death of Signora Cecilia De Luna Folliero, at an advanced age. In America, and especially in France, Signora Folliero published several esteemed Italian works, and amongst them Studies in moral philosophy. Her best known work is an early one on 'The Education of Women,' which, being translated into French, received a gold medal from the Statistical Society of Paris.

MR. TRUEMAN will give a READING at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6th, in aid of the Funds of the London Homoeopathic Hospital Training School for Nurses.—Subjects: 'The Scenes in the Amphitheatre and Destruction of Pompeii,' Lytton; and 'The Footmen's Swear,' Dickens.—Reserved Seats, 5*s.*; Unreserved, 2*s.* May be had at the Hospital, Great Ormond Street; at St. George's Hall, and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond Street; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond Street, and of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SCIENCE

Reports on the Progress of Practical and Scientific Medicine. By Horace Dobell, M.D. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is a collection of papers on various branches of medicine and reports of cases which were published from June 1868 to June 1869. Dr. Dobell has brought together information from most parts of the world, some of which is exceedingly interesting, while part is so meagre that it would have been better omitted. The report from Portugal is full of information, and that from Paraguay shows what the ingenuity, energy and humanity of surgeons can accomplish, even when drugs, beds and bedding are absent. During the war the wounded were brought 240 miles in springless bullock-carts and wretched steamers before they received any treatment at all. The bedsteads in the hospital were placed as close as they could be packed, and the only bed-clothes were ox-hides. The report from the United States is not nearly so full as could be desired, and as the activity of America in every branch of science would warrant, but some valuable statistics as to the mortality by consumption, in the several States, are given. The disease is most prevalent in New England, and least so in the western and southern States: the mortality by it in Massachusetts is nearly four times what it is in Iowa, and eight times what it is in Georgia. There is an instructive paper on leprosy by an Icelandic physician, Dr. Hjalteinn, in which he suggests that the introduction of the potato and the consequent adoption of a more vegetable diet than formerly, is a main cause of the decrease of leprosy throughout Europe since the Middle Ages. Leprosy, in old times so shunned, is now known not to be infectious, though hereditary; consumption is believed to be infectious in southern Europe and South America. These varieties of opinion point out that it is yet a problem how far infection from person to person is a reality, and how far so-called infectious diseases have a common and not a communicated origin. One of the innumerable results of the invention of printing, has been the enormous extent to which record of every description has been promoted. As exact record of observation is the only basis of science, every attempt to collect and render it accessible is laudable. Dr. Dobell's book is a step in the right direction; but the work is too great for a single individual, and it is much to be desired that accurate annual reports of cases throughout the kingdom should be collected and indexed by some medical association.

Die Pflanzenstoffe in Chemischer, Physiologischer, Pharmakologischer und Toxicologischer Hinsicht—[Plant-Elements in their Chemical, Physiological, Pharmacological and Toxicological Bearing]. Von Dr. Aug. Husemann and Dr. Theodor Husemann. (Berlin, Springer; London, David Nutt.)

THE object of this handbook, which has been prepared for the use of medical men, chemists and pharmacologists, is pretty accurately expressed on the title-page. The work will be completed in three parts, only the first of which, dealing with a portion of the alkaloids, is as yet before us; the concluding parts are soon to follow, and we shall then, but not until then, be in a fair position to judge how far the whole will meet the present requirements of science. That a book of this nature has become a desideratum few will be inclined to dispute. The larger chemical works of Liebig, Pogendorff, Wöhler and Gmelin do occupy themselves, it is true, with plant-elements, but they have either become antiquated through the rapid progress which modern chemistry has made, or are so ill-arranged or badly indexed that they are unsuited for such ready and practical reference as a well-digested handbook is supposed to admit of. Though we must necessarily reserve our opinion on the general plan and division of the work now before us till the whole shall have been placed into our hands, yet we have no hesitation in saying that as far as it goes it is extremely well done. The language is clear and precise, and the treatment of the

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different subjects as exhaustive as can be expected in a publication of this nature.

ELECTROPHOTOMICROGRAPHY.

LIEUT.-COL. WOODWARD, Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, finding his endeavours to carry on photomicrography by sunlight baffled by variable weather, has experimented with the magnesium light and the electric light, and with entire success, even with the highest powers. He makes use of a Duboscq's lamp, in connexion with a small Grove's battery of fifty elements, and finds that he can accomplish therewith all that can be done with sunlight in photomicrography, and with the advantage that the exaggeration of light and shade imparts to feeble microscopical images of highly magnified objects a clearness of definition beyond that hitherto produced by sunlight on similar objects. He finds, moreover, that the electric light is more manageable than sunlight as a source of microscopic illumination, and requires a shorter exposure of the plate, and that for the highest quality of work it is preferable to the magnesium light.

When photographs are to be taken by this method the electric lamp is set in operation, the table holding the microscope is shifted until the centre of the achromatic condenser coincides with the centre of the illuminating pencil from the lamp: the object is then placed on the stage, and carefully adjusted. A cell of plate glass containing a saturated solution of the ammonio-sulphate of copper is fixed just below the achromatic condenser, and this, as Col. Woodward explains, not only prevents the passage of non-actinic rays, but excludes the great heat produced by the electric light, and moderates its effects on the eye. In fact, he describes the light as "very agreeable to the eye," and finds himself "able to work with it from four to five hours without fatigue." And there is the further advantage that all the colours of the objects examined disappear, and they show black on an azure field, whereby the observer can tell beforehand how they will appear in the photograph.

In the last number of the *American Journal* full particulars are given of the method of operation, with a list of the most remarkable objects thereby represented. These, as the editors state, surpass in perfection and beauty any specimens of photomicrography they had yet seen.

ELECTRIC BUOY.

AN electric marine buoy, the invention of M. E. Duchemin, was exhibited at Cherbourg some time since by order of the Minister of Marine. The electricity was produced by the constantly-renewed action of the sea-water on zinc, but the inventor has since carried on a series of experiments in order to ascertain if an increase of intensity could not be obtained as in ordinary batteries by means of certain chemical substances held in suspension around the zinc or charcoal element. The new battery resulting from the experiments consists of a porous vase fixed on a wooden buoy or floater. The vase is surrounded by a thick zinc cylinder, pierced with holes, the wire of which represents the negative pole. Within the porous vase is placed a slab of gas-retort charcoal, to which is affixed the conductor of the positive pole; the charcoal is surrounded by pieces of coke and perchlorate of iron. The vase is carefully closed, and the battery when plunged in the sea immediately gives forth large quantities of electricity. A commission, consisting of M. Becquerel, General Morel and Marshal Vaillant, has been appointed to examine this marine electric apparatus. S.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 22.—J. Prestwich, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. Pearce and S. Spruce were elected Fellows.—'Note on the Lower Portion of the Green-slates and Porphyries of the Lake District between Ulleswater and Keswick,' by Dr. H. A. Nicholson.—'Observations on some Vegetable Fossils from Victoria,' by Dr.

Ferdinand von Müller and Mr. R. B. Smyth.—'Note on some Plesiosaurian Remains obtained by J. C. Mansel, Esq., in Kimmeridge Bay, Dorset,' by Mr. J. W. Hulke.—'Notes on the Geology of the Lofoten Islands,' by Mr. T. G. Bonney.—'On *Dorypterus Hofmanni*, German, from the Marl-slate of Madderidge, Durham,' by Messrs. A. Hancock and R. Howse; communicated by Prof. Huxley.—'Observations on Ice-marks in Newfoundland,' by Staff Commander J. H. Kerr; communicated by the Royal Geographical Society.—'On the Glacial Phenomena of Western Lancashire and Cheshire,' by Mr. C. E. De Rance.—'On the Preglacial Deposits of Western Lancashire and Cheshire,' by Mr. C. E. De Rance. The author believed that after the deposition of the Esker Drift the country rose to from 200 to 300 feet higher than at present; but in the course of this elevation there was a pause, during which denudation took place, and the low plains, now covered with peat moss, came into existence. From the consideration of the present depths of the channel between Great Britain and Ireland, the author inferred that an elevation of 200 feet would have caused the coast-line to run from the Mull of Galloway to St. David's Head; and Ireland would have been so connected with Wales as to render possible the migration of mammals, plants, and of man himself. Glaciers probably still persisted in the lake-district during the whole of this period of elevation. During a subsequent subsidence drainage became greatly obstructed, peat was formed, the sea encroached upon the land and worked its way eastward over the sea-bottom of post-glacial times,—a movement yet in progress. Here and there sand has begun to blow, forming dunes.—'Observations on Modern Glacial Action in Canada,' by the Rev. W. Bleasdel; communicated by Principal Dawson. The author described some phenomena of ice-transport observed in Canada, especially those produced by the flood, and anchor or pack-ice produced in the rapids of the Canadian rivers. To this he attributed the entire disappearance of Crab Island in the River St. Lawrence, near Cornwall. This island occupied about an acre and a half within the memory of men now living; it has now entirely disappeared, and the water above it is gradually deepening. The island, according to the author, has been carried away piecemeal by the action of miniature icebergs, floated off by a rise in the water produced by a dam of anchor-ice below.—'On an altered Clay-bed and Sections in Tidewell Dale, Derbyshire,' by the Rev. J. M. Mello, M.A.—'On the Physics of Arctic Ice as explanatory of the Glacial Remains in Scotland,' by Dr. R. Brown, M.A.; communicated by Prof. Ramsay.

NUMISMATIC.—June 16.—Anniversary Meeting.

—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Reports of the Council, Treasurer and Secretary were read and adopted.—The President delivered an address.—A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Freudenthal on his retirement, for the efficiency with which he had filled the office of Treasurer.—The following is the result of the ballot for officers and Council:—President, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, S. Birch, Esq., LL.D. and the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, D.C.L.; Treasurer, J. F. Neck, Esq.; Secretaries, J. Evans, Esq. and B. V. Head, Esq.; Foreign Secretary, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; Librarian, Sutton F. Corkran, Esq.; Members of Council, T. J. Arnold, J. B. Bergne, Major-Gen. A. Cunningham, J. Davidson, Major Hay, T. Jones, F. W. Hadden, Capt. R. H. Murchison, Rev. J. H. Pollexfen and S. Sharp.

STATISTICAL.—June 23.—Anniversary Meeting.

—W. Newmarch, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following is the list of the Council and officers elected to serve for the ensuing twelve months:—President, W. Newmarch; Council, Major-Gen. Balfour, T. G. Balfour, M.D., R. D. Baxter, S. Brown, Hyde Clarke, D.C.L., L. H. Courtney, Sir Charles W. Dilke, M.P., W. Farr, M.D., W. Fowler, M.P., F. Galton, The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., J. Glover, W. A. Guy, J. T. Hammick, F. Hendriks, J. Heywood, W. B. Hodge, F. Jourdan,

Prof. Leone Levi, Sir M. Lopes, M.P., W. G. Lumley, J. McClellan, F. Purdy, B. Samuelson, M.P., Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., E. Seyd, W. Tayler, W. Pollard-Urquhart, M.P., Prof. J. Waley and J. Walter, M.P.; Treasurer, J. T. Hammick; Honorary Secretaries, W. G. Lumley, F. Purdy and Prof. J. Waley.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 23.—Prof. Flower, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. H. Saunders exhibited and made remarks upon some nestlings of the booted eagle (*Aquila pennata*) from southern Spain.—Mr. R. Swinhoe communicated a catalogue of the mammals of South China and Formosa, with notes upon the various species that he had observed during his numerous travels in those countries; a second communication from Mr. R. Swinhoe contained a list of birds collected by Mr. C. Collingwood during a cruise in the seas of China and Japan, with notes by the collector. The collection was stated to embrace examples of thirty-three species, amongst which were several of rare occurrence.—Messrs. H. E. Dresser and R. B. Sharpe read a paper 'On the Great Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) and its Allies.' The differential characters of the various species were pointed out, and special attention was drawn to the Indian grey shrike (*Lanius lahtora*), which was considered to be identical with the Algerian *Lanius pallens* vel *dealbatus*.—Dr. J. E. Gray communicated a paper 'On some Tortoises in the British Museum, with Descriptions of some New Species.'

ETHNOLOGICAL.—June 27.—Prof. Bask in the chair.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. described the opening of the Park Cwm Tumulus, in the peninsula of Gower, South Wales.—The Rev. Canon Greenwell read a paper on his explorations in Grime's Grave, Norfolk. These so-called graves consist of a large number of pits and galleries in the chalk, in prehistoric times, excavated for the working of flint. The explorations led to the discovery of many neolithic flint implements, picks made of antlers of the red deer, and sculptured fragments of chalk. Col. Lane-Fox, Mr. Flower, Mr. Fisher, Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. Dawkins took part in the discussion.—Mr. Boyd Dawkins then gave a verbal abstract of his paper 'On the Discovery of the Remains of Platyneum or Flat-shinned People in Denbighshire. Explorations were made in a refuse-heap, in a tumulus, and in two bone caverns, and the human remains thus obtained were exhibited. These proved that platyneum was manifest in the ancient dwellers in North Wales, as well as in those who buried their dead in the cave of Cromagnon in France, and who are found also in the caves of Gibraltar. Prof. Bask exhibited and described the peculiarly formed tibiae, and distinguished two forms of platyneum, but attached no value to this peculiarity as a race-character.—Several other papers were taken as read.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly Meeting.
— Asiatic, 4.
— Entomological, 7.
Wed. Royal Society of Literature, 8½.—Greek Coins illustrating Greek Literature, Mr. R. Stuart Poole.

Science Gossip.

GLASGOW, long ranked amongst the most unhealthy cities of the kingdom, has taken decisive steps towards reform. A Sanitary Inspection Service has been organized, consisting of a chief officer, five district inspectors, and thirty ordinary nuisance inspectors. Plans of procedure have been carefully devised, and the results in the bills of mortality will be anxiously looked for.

At the last meeting of the Académie des Sciences M. Marey exhibited two ingenious machines for illustrating the difference between the mode of flight of the pigeon and that of the cockchafer. The extremity of the wing in the bird describes a simple helix, while that of the insect's wing travels through a series of lemnisci.

We have received the last number of the *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana*. Among the papers, we notice one 'On the Phosphorescence

of the Sea.' The Address of the President, Count Negri, is worth reading.

THE first number of the *Revue Celtique* has appeared. It contains, amongst other articles, an essay by Mr. W. M. Hennessy on the Irish goddess of war, two papers on Irish glosses at Milan and Vienna, by Chevalier Nigra, and two papers on Irish illuminations by MM. Unger and Wattenbach.

THE Cave of Alais has long been shown to tourists as an ancient sepulchre, but it has lately been proved that though the cave was undoubtedly used in remote times as a burial place it was originally excavated as a lead-mine.

DR. LUESS is reading before the Academy of Sciences at Vienna a series of papers on Ammonites, in which he is thoroughly working out the group.

COMMANDER CIALDI, of the Italian Navy, has published a work on the sandbanks of the port of Venice, in which he points out that unless measures are soon taken the city will, at no distant period, be ruined as a sea-port.

M. PERRIER is engaged in the study of the circulation in the Annelida, a class in which the arrangement of the vessels is often exceedingly complex. His last paper was on the genus *Dero*.

THE University of Vienna has decided to admit women to all the advantages of its medical school, and two female students have already availed themselves of the privilege.

A MACHINE for paving has been invented in France, which will effect a great saving of strength in what has hitherto been a very laborious occupation.

DR. DORACHE read at the Académie des Sciences a paper 'On the Use of Creasote in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever.' His experiments were decidedly favourable to its employment.

MM. AMAURY and JAMIN have published the results of a number of experiments made for the purpose of determining the specific heat of mixtures of alcohol and water. They find that the less water the mixture contains the more variable with the temperature does the specific heat become.

RETURNS show that last year no less than 2,758 horses were killed for food in Paris.

M. CAILLETET has received the cross of the Legion of Honour for his physical researches, chiefly on the permeability of metals by gases, on the laws of pressure of gases, and on the action of affinity in substances under high pressures.

DR. MENDEL, of Berlin, has been investigating the temperature of the cranial cavity. His experiments confirm those of Fick, who showed that the temperature of the interior of the skull is lower than the general temperature of the body.

M. BEQUEREL, notwithstanding his age, is carrying on his researches on electro-capillary action with great activity.

MM. LUCAS & CAZIN have invented a new apparatus for the determination of the duration of the electric spark.

A NUMBER of arrow-heads, and other flint implements, mixed with human bones and those of the reindeer, ox, stag, horse, and fox, have been discovered in a cavern in Perigord. MM. Jules and Parrot, who have explored the cave, believe it to have been a habitation of a troglodyte race.

THE Crystal Palace Company have determined to raise 2,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting an aquarium, for which the plans and drawings are being prepared, upon part of the ground which has lain unused since the fire. We believe they have placed themselves in communication with Mr. Alfred Lloyd, with a view to his undertaking the management.

M. LACAZE DUTHIERS is continuing his researches on the structure and development of *Ascidia*.

THE nineteenth volume of the Record of the Brussels Observatory will shortly be issued. It is edited by the Director, M. Quetelet.

M. DARBLAY has published a paper on the effects of light on the development of aromatic principles in the hop.

From the year 1862 to 1867, according to a recent publication, 1,268 people were killed and 4,426 wounded by railway accidents.

A CURIOUS atmospheric effect, of the nature of a mirage, was lately observed at Ostend. Above the masts of each vessel visible from the pier was seen another, inverted, with the tops of its masts resting, as it were, on those of the real ship.

THE Belgian Academy offers prizes, to be awarded in 1871, for investigations on any of the following subjects: the integration of certain equations, inductive currents, the position in the vegetable kingdom of Lycopodium and four other genera, the reproduction of eels, and the composition and relation to one another of albuminous substances.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 8, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven.—Admittance, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

CAVALIERE VERTUNNI (of Naples), Resident of Rome, EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF ITALIAN SCENERY, and Marble Medallions by Miss Margaret Foley. DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Open from Ten till Five. Admittance, One Shilling. R. F. M'RAIR, Secretary and Manager.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall West, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS by Old Masters and deceased British Artists NOW OPEN.—Admittance, 1*s.* T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyr,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admittance, 1*s.*

PICTURES AND PICTURE GALLERIES.

THE GALLERY AT COLOGNE.

MANY series of works representing the events of the Passion have been painted by artists whose names are now unknown, but "the Master of the Lyversberg Passion" deserved a distinctive appellation; and therefore the name of the fortunate possessor was substituted for the lost name of the painter. The eight subjects now in the Musée at Köln are as follows:—'The Last Supper,' which is more like the Köln school than any of the others; 'Christ betrayed'; 'Christ before Pilate'; 'Christ Crowned with Thorns'; 'The Cross Bearing'; 'The Crucifixion'; 'The Descent from the Cross'; and 'The Resurrection,' which is more like the works ascribed to Israel von Meckenem. The Lyversberg collection contained in all one hundred and forty-eight pictures. On its dispersion the above eight works came into the possession of Herr Landgerichtsrath Baumeister, who, many years ago, courteously showed them to me. They are in a transition style between the Köln and Flemish schools, and have something of both. The grotesque and vulgar element so frequently found in German pictures of the sixteenth century, is more or less conspicuous in them; in the fourth of the series two figures mocking Christ are as ugly as any German artist of this epoch could have desired to make them. Herr Baumeister regarded these pictures as the works of Meckenem, but Herr Ramboux, at one time the Conservator of the Köln Gallery, did not think so, and would not venture an opinion on the subject. On the death of Herr Baumeister, the pictures became the property of his widow, and were purchased for the Museum in 1864. They are painted in a clear, transparent tone, and have singularly light landscape backgrounds. The Gallery at Köln, excepting the water-colour drawings and the drawings made by Herr Ramboux of certain frescoes in the chapter-house of the Benedictine Abbey at Brauweiler, near Köln,—and of others found in the neighbourhood of the Apostles' Church,—contains 970 pictures, 56 of which are by modern masters, and 675 by masters unknown, or whose names are merely conjectural. But if, in this list of the uncertain, be included the 25 assigned on supposition to Bartholomew Bruyn, we shall have, out of a gallery of nearly a thousand pictures, not 300 that can be referred to their undoubted authors. Yet Conser-

vator Niessen, who compiled the present Catalogue, would seem to be content with this uncertain state of things; and perhaps he is right: 690 works of art have been rescued from unmerited oblivion, and have received a home in the Museum of Köln. The Germans deserve their success in Art, were it only on account of the care with which they preserve the works of their unknown predecessors. As a brief summary of the collection, it may be stated, that of the so-called Gothic period preceding the early school of Cologne, there are 10 pictures; of the masters William and Stephen and their scholars, 107 pictures; of the Cologne school, under the influence of the Van Eycks, 299 pictures; among which the only names given are Anton von Worms and Bartholomew Bruyn, both of the sixteenth century.

Of the later Cologne school, under the influence of the Italian, Flemish and French masters, there are sixty-seven pictures. Here we have a consecutive series of names, the last of which is Egedius Mengelberg, by whom is a portrait of the worthy founder of the original museum, the Canon Ferdinand Franz Wallraf, the last rector of the now extinct university of Cologne, where Albertus Magnus had once been the great and shining light, and Thomas Aquinas, his distinguished pupil. Dante Alighieri has recorded a notice of the costume of the monks at Cologne (Inf. xiii. 61-3), which would show that he had there seen them. Canon Wallraf was born in 1748, and died in 1824.

Of the Franconian school there are only twenty pictures; one by Michael Wöhlgemuth, 'The Death of the Madonna,' does not give a very favourable idea of his best manner; it possesses depth of colour, but has few or none of those naturalistic traits which are seen in his best works, and which are so characteristic in the pictures of his pupil, Albrecht Dürer. There are much better pictures by Wöhlgemuth at Vienna. By Dürer there are only two works, 'The Drummer and Fifer,' and 'A Madonna and Child.' In the former the drummer would seem to be meant for the artist's own portrait; in the background, and below the figures, which stand on a hill, is a skirmish of cavalry. The second picture has very much the look of the school, and less of the master. Of Dürer's persevering pupil, Hans Schäufelin, there are three pictures. Of the elder Cranach and his school eight only; of the Swabian school there are thirteen pictures.

Before proceeding to the Flemish masters, there is intercalated what the conservator has called "an indeterminate German school"—*unbestimmte deutsche Schule*—the first time, probably that such a school was ever heard of. Considering the merits of the work which goes under this name, a large altar-piece with *volets*, and somewhat in the style of the Westphalian school, a better distinction might surely have been found. The subject is a very interesting one. A family party, in which the infant Saviour, with a fig in his hand, stands between his mother and St. Anna, surrounded by his relatives and by saints; it is called 'Die heiligen Sippen,' and the unknown painter ought to take a name from his work and be called 'the Master of the heiligen Sippen,' just as the painter of the 'Tode de Maria,' and of the 'Lyversberg Passion,' are known as the Masters of those great works only.

The Flemish school begins and ends with the unknown. Forty pictures without artists' names lead the van, and fifty-five in the same predicament bring up the rear; among the remaining sixty-nine pictures with names, four are by Rubens, the two most important of which are 'St. Francis receiving the stigmata,' and 'A Holy Family.' The former is one of Rubens's most carefully painted pictures of this holy man, for whom he would seem to have entertained a sincere veneration. The general tone is grey and subdued, all the brightly coloured parts being reserved for the luminous radiance round the vision of the Saviour from whom the miraculous wounds proceed. Artists here often take great liberties with the original legend. Beneath the second picture by Rubens, is an autograph letter of his, dated Antwerp, 1638. Van Dyck has a very

admirable portrait of Eberhard Jabach, once the wealthy patron of Art in Cologne.

With the Italian masters we again get among the unknown. This portion of the collection is subdivided into three sections. The first contains fifty-four pictures by scholars of Giotto, and of the early Siena school. The names of Ugo di Pietro Flavio, Lorenzo of Siena, Simon Martini, and others are mentioned, but these are mere matters of opinion, and were given by Herr Ramboux, on whose death, in 1866, the pictures were purchased for the gallery.

The second section contains sixty-six pictures, and the first name on the list is Francia, but I much doubt if the nine works attributed to him are all genuine. The picture, No. 801, a Madonna and Child, is a very poor work; No. 808, 'St. Catherine of Alexandria,' though rather grand, scarcely looks like an Italian picture at all. There is one good picture by Titian (810), a Madonna and Child. The portrait of a Cardinal (809) is also ascribed to him. There is a fine picture, 'Ovid and Corinna' (817), given to Tintoretto; it might pass for a Titian, having more of that master's manner in it than we usually find in Tintoretto's works, who was Titian's pupil only for a very short time. This section ends with that plagiarist of all Italian styles, Luca Giordano. The third section consists of fifty-two pictures of a later period, and all nameless. The Landscape No. 872 has much of the character of Salvator Rosa.

The French school follows, and comprises forty-one pictures: two of these are portraits of Eberhard Jabach, one by Philip de Champagne, the other by Hyacinth Rigaud. The modern masters can take care of themselves, and therefore I shall say nothing about them.

H. C. BARLOW.

THE SALE OF MACLISE'S PICTURES.

A FRIEND, an artist of high standing, writes: "I went to the sale of MacLise's pictures on the second day, the 25th ult., but on entering the sale-room, at Christie's, could not help being struck with the thin attendance; so very different from that at Phillips, Leslie's, and other sales of the more popular painters. There were certainly not more than 100 persons present, and the Academy was represented by Messrs. Elmore, C. Marshall, and Frost—whom you may see anywhere. The great dealers were not there. Messrs. Agnew only had a representative who bid for the 'Ormond and Desmond,' but only for that, and did not buy it after all, although it went at the low price of 500gs. to Mr. Maclean. I confess feeling very mournful at the apathy displayed about the works of the great man, and I trembled at the result of the bidding for the splendid cartoon of 'Wellington and Blucher.' However, the Royal Academy did for once a graceful act, and bought this for the ridiculous sum of 300 gs. A long-continued round of applause followed Mr. Wood's announcement of the purchasers' name. The life studies were certainly not very good—many of them rather Ettyish in execution, though not in colour. MacLise seems in these studies to have been much influenced by Etty. These went for fabulously small prices, two and three lots being put together to obtain any bidding whatever, and then they were knocked down for a few shillings. The pictures went almost as cheaply. The Witches in 'Macbeth,' a painting about seven feet by six feet, life-sized figures, sold to Mr. Cox for 69l. 6s. 'Macready as Macbeth,' life-sized figure to the knees, was sold to the same person for 11 gs., not the price of the frame. I should say that the mantle of MacLise has fallen on Mr. J. R. Herbert by purchase, as the latter bought the camphor-wood painting-box of the painter for 3l. 10s., which was cheap, considering that it is full of colours and brushes. 'Duncan's Last Sleep,' with the two grooms in the foreground, exhibited at the Royal Academy a few years ago, sold for 191 gs. to Mr. Cox. The cartoons fared as badly as the studies; an heroic figure of a knight kneeling and holding a sword to his lips, his other arm extended, highly finished (lot 250), went for 10 gs. to an anonymous purchaser; a fine half-length figure of a bishop (lot 252) sold for

4½ gs. to Mr. Elmore; a design in outline, 'Alfred in the Danish Camp' (lot 254), obtained no more than 4½ gs. (Agnew); two female heads, 10s. 6d. I went away after the sale of the 'Wellington and Blucher,' with many speculations as to which was the road to follow in Art. Certainly, extreme conscientiousness and a persistent desire to please so far as in him lay, do not appear to have paid in this case. Perhaps, so far as the world goes, it is better to be a T— than a MacLise." So far our painter—not forgetful, of course, that the Royal Academy would not buy, or accept for nothing, a cartoon of "T—s," even if he could draw it, neither will any one inquire after "T—" by and by; and even in the gross sense which our friend's bitter mood accepts, it is probable that "T—" will leave 40,000l., in addition to an honoured name and a life of honour. That MacLise earned and had a life of honour is as true as that his personal estate was "proved" not to exceed 40,000l. As to this cartoon of 'Wellington and Blucher,' it is something in the life of a man that the most honoured artists of his country subscribed for and (without any fuss, suppressing their names altogether) presented to MacLise an apt testimony of their delight in his work and the honour in which they held him. This testimony consisted of a gold porte-crayon, such as artists use for holding chalk, not a pencil-case, as was asserted at the time—an instrument which would have been as appropriate as a knitting-needle. We continue the report of the sale of MacLise's works. On Friday, the 24th ultimo, Drawings in Pencil, &c.: Anatomical drawings, &c. 27 in number, 16gs. (A. Seymour).—Landscapes and Flowers, 5 gs. (Forster).—Ten Tracings of illustrations to Moore's 'Melodies,' &c., 15s.—Academy Studies in pencil, 1l. 1s.—the same, in pencil, 2l. 5s.—Eighteen Statues, admission drawings to the Royal Academy, &c., 13l. 2s. (Lilly).—Portraits of Stothard, Lamb, &c., nine in all, 18l. (Forster).—Portraits of Sir D. Brewster, F. Place, Hogg, Bowles, Roche, &c., 18l. (same).—Portraits of F. Mahony, Lord Lyndhurst, Galt, Gleig, &c., six in all, 13l. (same).—Portraits of Sir T. Lawrence, Croker, T. Hook, Morier, 14l. (same).—Portraits of S. Rogers, Coleridge, Fraser, Cristall, Campbell, &c., 26 in all, 34l. (same).—Portraits of Taglioni, Mdle. J. Lind, Paganini, &c., eight in all, 44l. (same).—Heads in crayons, 24 in all, 16 gs. (O. Smith).—Six illustrations to Shakspeare, 4l. 14s. (Whitehead).—Sketches in Water Colours: Seventeen Sketches in sepia and water colours, 1 guinea (Whitehead).—Northcote in his Studio, 3l. (Muirhead).—Eight Views in Oxford, indian ink, 12 gs. (Hogarth).—Landscapes and Flowers, 4l. (Woolner).—Llewellyn and Gellert, 8 gs. (Hogarth).—The Disenchantment of Bottom, 2½ gs. (same).—The Page, 10 gs. (same).—Interior of a Cottage, 26l. (White). A volume containing 180 sketches of French costumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, 5 gs. (J. P. Jones).—Another, 44 slight sketches in pencil, 12 gs. (Forster).—Another, 175 sketches of figures, architecture, costume, &c., 22l. (same).—Another, 66 copies of pictures in colours and pencil, including illustrations of Dickens's 'Battle of Life,' &c., 16 gs. (Rolt).—A portfolio containing slight studies for the picture of the Battle of Waterloo ('Wellington and Blucher'?), 15 gs. (Antrobus).—A framed sketch in chalk, 'Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury Fort,' 31l. (same).—Another, 'Troops Landing,' 28l. (Murray).—Four studies after Watteau, 40l. (Hogarth).—Drawing by Stanfield, Waterfall at Tintagel, 22l. (White). Furniture: Two easels, a small lay figure, and a sextant, 14s. (F. Walker).—A full suit of armour, with pointed breastplate, 23l. (Wingfield).—A plain suit of armour, 7 gs. (Herbert).—A three quarter suit, 12 gs. (Jones).—A helmet with visor, and a sword, 5 gs. (Gurney).—A chain-armour helmet (*coif-de-mailles*), shirt, waist-piece, four gloves, two leg-pieces, and five other pieces, 3l. (Palmer).—A tiger-skin rug, and a gong, 3l. 7s. 6d. (Elmore). Second day's sale, Saturday, 25th ult.—Works in oils by MacLise: Two figures, 10s. 6d. (Wingfield).—Head of a Negro, and a Man's Head, 5 gs. (same).—Two lots, A Female with a Dove, in a Landscape, A Child's

Head and a Portrait of a Gentleman, 4 gs. (Palmer): no item of this series, except those referred to in our friend's letter, sold for more than 21l.—Prospero and Miranda (Permain).—A Scene in 'As You Like It,' 12l. 1s. 6d. (Muirhead): these only exceeded 12l.; two lots sold for 16s., two for 15s. Of the copies from old masters, the prices were rather inferior. Lord Normanton gave 13 gs. for 'Cymon and Iphigenia,' after Reynolds, and 27l. for 'The Blue Boy,' after Gainsborough. Of the cartoons, A Female Figure, with a garland, sold for 6½gs. (Holloway). Of the frescoes, the Head of a Man, crowned with acorns, sold for 8 gs. (Hogarth).—A Female Head, 4l. (Holloway).—Another, 2l. 10s. (Hogarth).—A draped Female Head, and two other Heads, 1l. 14s. (Muirhead). Chalon's Portrait of Lady Sykes was sold to Sir H. Thompson.—Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall, by MacLise, 210l. (Palmer).

FINE-ART Gossip.

THE Royal Academicians met, on Thursday evening last, in Burlington Gardens, and elected Messrs. H. T. Wells and R. Andell full members of their body in the places of Messrs. Creswick and MacLise.

THE *Rivista Europea* states that Dr. Johann Semper, the son of the architect of that name, who is now staying at Florence, is preparing in German a work on 'Donatello: his School and His Times'; in the mean time the learned introduction to this work has been translated into Italian and published in the *Appendici of the Nazione*, under the title of 'Historical Notes on Tuscan Sculpture up to the middle of the Fourteenth Century.'

If the Thames Embankment is encroached on by buildings so as to reduce the greatest artery of ventilation in the metropolis, it cannot be done without the knowledge of the public. Full information of this ill-judged project is obtainable by means of a Return (276) to an Order of the House of Commons, containing a copy of a Plan of the Thames Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, showing with other matters that part of the foreshore belonging to the Crown, but reserved to the Crown lessees during the currency of their leases, 2½ acres; that surrendered by the Crown, and which the Crown is under no engagement to surrender to the public for recreation or ornamental ground, 2½ acres; that which was reclaimed from the river and surrendered for the roadway without any compensation other than the reclamation of the first and second above-named portions, 5½ acres; that which was taken from the river or taken for the roadway, and for which compensation was made to the Conservators of the Thames, 26 acres; that which the Metropolitan Board of Works is to devote to public use, 5½ acres; the parts devoted to the Temple Societies, 2½ acres; that reserved to the Duchy of Lancaster, ½ of an acre.

THE SALON, Paris, finally closed on the 20th ult.

ABOVE a picture by Potter in the Grand Gallery of the Louvre, which represents two horses standing at a trough, has recently been placed a painting by Van der Meer, a late purchase. It represents a woman in a yellow dress making lace on a blue pillow. It is signed.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on Monday last the under-named works by old and deceased masters, the property of the late Admiral Manners and others:—Drawing: Collins, A Coast Scene, low-water, sunset, 94l. (Permain). Pictures: Hogarth, Two Dogs, 14 gs. (Cholmondeley).—Reynolds, Study for 'The Strawberry Girl,' 50l. (Brooks).—Old Morland, A Lady with a Mask, 73l. (Colnaghi).—Sir T. Lawrence, Portrait of a Lady with a Red Hood, 1 guinea (Flack).—Van Goyen, A River Scene, 29l. (M. Colnaghi).—A. De Lorme, Interior of a Church, with figures by Terburg, 189l. (Brooks).—Greuze, Psyche, 315l. (same).—Giorgione, A Mountainous Landscape, 188l. (Colnaghi).—Titian, The Virgin and Child, 99l. (same).—Jan Steen, An Upright Landscape, 283l. (Brooks).—Guardi, A Canal Scene, 57l.

(Durlacher).—G. Chambers, *The Emigrants*, 134*l*. (same).

It is significant that in the recently-published 'Second Report from the Select Committee on the Offices of the "Black Rod" and Clerk of Parliaments (156),' the Lords state their willingness to abandon to the Commons the Painted Chamber, and "hope that a competent architect may be employed to prepare the plans for the new room proposed to be given in exchange for the Painted Chamber, and for the approach to it from the landing-place on the staircase of the lower hall. As some alteration must be made in the window there, care should be taken that it is done in a manner consistent with the architectural effect. They are confident that the House would be unwilling that, for want of a proper design, the building should be in any way disfigured." Their Lordships do not seem to have profound confidence in the arrangements which have placed the Houses of Parliament in the hands of the Office of Works.

A COLLECTION of the works of Holbein is to be formed at Dresden, and remain open from the 15th of August to the 15th of October. It is under the presidency of Herren Schnorr von Carolsfeld and Felsing, of Darmstadt; and includes, with the Committee, Herren E. His-Heusler of Basle, J. Hubner of Dresden, and Dr. A. Woltmann of Carlsruhe. D. A. von Zahn, of Dresden, is Secretary of the Committee; his address is 83, Ammonstrasse, Dresden. The Committee appeal for aid, loans of works, &c., to all lovers of Holbein. The Princess Charles of Hesse, who owns the superior 'Meyer Madonna,' has promised to lend that noble picture; we do not know whether the inferior version of the same will be placed side by side with the former. We earnestly trust that an exhibition of this kind will be made in England, where, except the Hesse 'Meyer Madonna,' and a few transcendent pictures, nearly all the masterpieces of Holbein are. This would settle at once the value of the claims of the greater number of pictures which are erroneously ascribed to Holbein both here and abroad. Could not the Royal Academy undertake such a desirable service? The result would not fail to be of the highest importance in illustrating the history of Art in this country. A prodigious light was cast on this subject by the necessarily very imperfect aggregation of true and false Holbeins which occurred at the National Portrait Exhibitions.

MUSIC

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINÉE, TUESDAY, July 5, at Three o'clock. Homage to Beethoven—Quintet, E. Flat, Piano and Wind Instruments; Andante and Finale, Kreutzer's Sonata; Septet, entire Beethoven; Solos, Leschetitzky and Auer—last time in London.

LESCHETITZKY.—This eminent Pianist, from St. Petersburg, with Auer, Bernhard, Lubek, Lazarus, Barret, Hutchins, Jakeway and Pagani (Violins), Lefort, at the LAST MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY, NEXT.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Lamborn Cook, Ollivier, and Mitchell, Bond Street, and of Austin, at St. James's Hall.

J. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Directors of the Philharmonic Society being most anxious to make the Concert in "Honour of Beethoven" as attractive as possible, have, in consequence of various unforeseen circumstances, determined to POSTPONE it until the following MONDAY, July 11, at St. James's Hall, when Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Brasili, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley and Madame Arabella Goddard will appear. They feel sure that these arrangements will meet the approbation of the Subscribers. All Tickets issued for Monday, July 4, will be available for this occasion.—Stalls, 10*s*. 6*d*. and 7*s*.; Tickets, 5*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*.

By Order, STANLEY LUCAS, Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.

Mozart's *Miscellaneous Pianoforte Works*. Edited and Fingered by Walter Macfarren. (Ashdown & Parry).—Multiplied editions of classical works are a hopeful sign of the times, because music-publishers, being business men, are far from likely to engage in costly enterprises without a reasonable prospect of success. Editions like the one before us form the best proof of advance in public taste; and we therefore welcome them heartily. Messrs. Ashdown & Parry brought out Mozart's Sonatas some time ago; so that their present issue is a step towards completing the master's works for the piano. The Duets still remain, but it is to be hoped they have not long to wait. In the miscellaneous works Mr. Macfarren includes not only

the juvenile pieces, but also those which authorities like Jahn and Köchel have pronounced of doubtful authenticity. The former possesses an obvious interest, while, as regards the latter, the doubt in each case is fairly stated, and the public left to entertain or reject it as they please. Mr. Macfarren has evidently done his work with care. The edition is remarkably free from typographical errors; and the suggestions for fingering, though not always beyond criticism, are likely to afford help to students. The general appearance of the work is worthy of the music; we do not know higher praise.

Lieder ohne Worte, for the Pianoforte. By Edward Sharp. Book I. (Davison & Co.)—"Hope springs eternal in the human breast"; else, why the repeated attempts by young or obscure composers to follow Mendelssohn on to ground which he discovered and where he reigns supreme? Failures have been as numerous as efforts; yet there is no lack of men who fondly imagine that success may be reserved for them. We would not discourage such people, because, whether they win or lose, the cause is a good one, and the world escapes the result of their labours in pursuit of a less exalted object. Especially would we not discourage Mr. Sharp, for there is much in his *Lieder* we can honestly admire. He has facility, invention and melodic power beyond the average of those who attempt this form of composition. Occasionally, as in Nos. 1 and 3, he is more lavish of details than appears quite safe for him; but where, as in Nos. 4 and 5, he is content with simplicity, the result is very good. Without entering upon minute criticism (which would, let us say, be generally favourable), it will suffice to mention that Mr. Sharp's Book I. is good enough to warrant our encouraging the production of Book II.—no mean praise.

Sonata in F Major (Op. 5). By William Crowther Alwyn. (Lamborn Cook & Co.)—Mr. Alwyn is now, or was recently, a pupil in the Royal Academy of Music, and therefore his pianoforte Sonata must be looked at more for promise than performance. Admitting it to be in some points respectable, we cannot detect any special merit. The themes are all more or less suggestive of something else; the opening phrase, for example, has done duty a hundred times; while Mr. Alwyn's treatment of his subjects lacks the individuality which might have atoned for its crudeness. These remarks apply least to the *Scherzo*, wherein there are some signs of power. Mr. Alwyn should work on, and avoid the printer for some time to come.

The Restoration Anthem, "I have surely built thee an house." Composed for the re-opening of the Chancel of St. James's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, by Frederic Fernside, Organist. (Augener & Co.)—The present rage for church restoration has had an effect which might have been foreseen. It has set organists to work all over the country, and led to the infliction upon reviewers of much indifferent music. The Bury St. Edmunds Anthem is an ambitious thing, of singular construction. Apart from two movements of fair length, it is all shreds and patches. Example: bass recit., 4½ bars; tenor recit., 7½ bars; interlude, 4 bars; quartet, 8 bars; and so on. Generally, this amounts to a sign of weakness, but as the music here never rises above fluent commonplace, a variety is secured which helps attention. When a country organist composes an anthem, it is incumbent upon him to show that he can at least begin a fugue. Mr. Fernside begins a fugue, and very soon leaves it. He may have done wisely; but, whether or no, we shall not complain.

Overtures Transcribed for the Piano. By E. Pauer. (Augener & Co.)—The works included in this series comprise the Overtures to 'Don Giovanni,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Masaniello,' 'Oberon,' 'Guillaume Tell,' 'Crown Diamonds,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Fidelio,' 'Der Freischütz,' 'Figaro,' 'Zampa,' 'La Dame Blanche,' 'Ruler of the Spirits' and 'Le Domino Noir.' Transcriptions of these familiar and favourite preludes are common enough; and

another edition could have no *raison d'être* in the absence of uncommon excellence. Herr Pauer has met this requirement. So accomplished a pianist and good a musician might have been expected to produce something above the average; but we could not be sure that he would adapt it so exactly for popular use. After carefully looking through Herr Pauer's arrangements, we can say that no essential points are omitted, and that everything non-essential calculated to embarrass a moderate player is removed. The result is to give an accurate idea of the original, at least in its main features, and to place that idea within easy reach. For having kept the limits of amateur pianism well in view, Herr Pauer deserves much credit.

A Juvenile Album; containing Eight Characteristic Pieces for the Pianoforte for Four Hands. Composed by Berthold Tours. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—The pieces in this book are arranged to be played by master and pupil, serving the latter mainly as exercises for one position of the hand. Their merit as music written under such conditions is considerable. Mr. Tours has produced pretty and varied melodies out of five notes and their semitones; and the accompanying harmonies are, for the most part, effective. The "character" of the music depends upon the skill with which ideas connected with certain names are expressed. Hector, for example, is appropriately introduced by an imperious March; Willie by a light-hearted *Tempo di Polka*; Mary by a sedate *Andante* in the minor; Evangeline by a gentle *Andante con moto* in the major; and Grace by an elegant *Tempo di Valse*. As far as we know, this idea is original. In any case, it will make interesting to the young folks that which cannot fail to be, also, useful.

The Lullington March. Composed by W. Kipps. (Turner).—The opening phrases of this March are, consciously or unconsciously, borrowed from Beethoven's 'Adelaide.' Elsewhere, the themes are more original, if not more striking. There is enough merit in the *cantabile* episode in C major to redeem Mr. Kipps's music from the charge of being uniformly commonplace.

Gemme d'Antichità, raccolta di Pezzi Vocali composti dai più celebri Maestri Antichi. (Lonsdale).—We have here Nos. 66 and 67 of a series, the first containing 'Nel riposo' from Handel's 'Deidamia,' the second 'O del mio dolce ardor,' from Gluck's 'Elena e Paride.' As both songs are tolerably well known, for the age and the class of works to which they belong, we need only observe that Mr. Chalmers Masters in the one case, and Herr Ganz in the other, have arranged the accompaniments with all necessary skill.

Chappell's Organ Journal. Nos. 1, 2, 3. (Chappell & Co.)—This new collection of organ music is issued in a convenient oblong form, and leaves nothing to desire as regards paper and print. Its matter, so far, is interesting. The first three numbers contain the 'Sanctus,' 'Domine Deus,' and 'Gratias agimus,' from Rossini's 'Messe Solennelle,' arranged by Dr. Spark with considerable taste and good judgment. We are not partial to arrangements for the organ, because the instrument has a repertoire of its own more satisfactory than any adaptations can be. On the other hand, we know that arrangements are popular; and since the public will have them they may as well have them good. From this point of view we see enough in Dr. Spark's transcriptions to feel warranted in commending them. Amateurs may care to know that the music is laid out upon three lines for instruments of moderate size and players of moderate ability.

Quatre Morceaux Caractéristiques, pour le Pianoforte. Composés par Emile Koettlitz. (Davison & Co.)—These four pieces may pair off without offence. No. 1, 'Berceuse,' with No. 3, 'Fileuse,' and No. 2, 'Toccate,' with No. 4, 'Caprice.' The former belong to the type of *Lieder ohne Worte*, now so frequently employed,—a melody with florid accompaniment in the inner part. They are by no means unfavourable examples. The themes are pleasant, and their whole treatment unaffected; which implies that the pieces are agreeable both for

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performer and audience. The remaining two are more brilliant, fanciful and difficult. Moreover, their construction adapts them for usefulness as studies. The amateur whose perseverance enables him to master the 'Toccata' need not shrink from any test of left-hand octave-playing.

OPERAS AND CONCERTS.

In spite of the feverish activity both of managers and of concert-givers, as the end of the season becomes imminent there is scarcely anything in the doings of the past week that demands comment. At both Operas we have had, up to the time of writing, nothing but repetition performances. Madame Barbot made a *début* at Drury Lane in 'Les Huguenots,' but the fatigue from which she was evidently suffering prevented the hearer from coming to any fair conclusion as to the present state of her powers. At Covent Garden 'Un Ballo in Maschera' has been given, with Signor Mario in the part in which he was wont to be without a rival. In appearance and manner he is still unapproachable, and there is still a rare charm in the quality of a voice which, alas! is now powerless to follow the dictates of its owner's will. Mdle. Tietjens' fine organ is heard to advantage in some of Amelia's passionate phrases; and Signor Graziani's mellow tones are equally well suited to Renato's dolorous regrets.

Among the benefit-concerts may be mentioned those of Mdle. Thérèse Castellani, a young violinist of unquestionable talent; M. Antoine de Kotski, a pianist who belongs to the new school of demonstrative players; Mr. F. Archer, who included in his scheme a concertante piano quartet by W. Lindsay Sloper; Mr. I. Gibsons and Mdle. Enequist. The last-named lady, moreover, appeared with M. Jules Lefort in 'Les Noces de Jeannette' at the *soirée* given to the subscribers of the New Philharmonic concerts. A *matinée*, given at Stafford House by Mr. Henry Holmes, also claims notice for the thoroughly-artistic playing of the clever violinist, and for the admirable singing by Herr Stockhausen of several of Schumann's songs.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

In 'Our Island Home,' the latest entertainment of Mr. German Reed, Mr. W. S. Gilbert has departed somewhat from the track beaten out by previous concocters of such semi-dramatic sketches. He has represented the present members of the little company as the sole inhabitants of a desert island upon which they have been abandoned, as a just punishment for performing 'Ages Ago' in the chief cabin of the ship which has borne them to their projected Eastern *tournee*. A good deal of practical fun is got out of the daily occupations of the deserted comedians; and the extravagant situations devised by Mr. Gilbert are made the most of by all concerned. The long stage experience of Mrs. German Reed stands her in good stead, while Mr. Arthur Cecil plays in the true spirit of genuine burlesque. The music, fitted by Mr. Reed, is not only strictly appropriate to the far-fetched fun of the piece, but is written in genuine artistic fashion, and displays talent which under more favourable circumstances might have done credit to our native school of composers.

FRENCH PLAYS.

WHEN 'La Périochole' was first brought out at the Variétés, in October, 1868, we gave some account (*Athen.* No. 2138) of the piece itself, of the source whence the idea of the story was derived, and of its reception. It proved a failure, and yet it is in many respects superior to several much more celebrated compositions of M. Offenbach. The music has elegance as well as animation; and although the dialogue is full of equivocal allusions, the dramatic situations are devoid of the coarseness which attaches to some of the scenes in 'La Grande Duchesse' and 'La Belle Hélène.' There is, however, one intensely disgusting episode in the introduction of a drunken woman; but in this scene Mdle. Schneider has modified the ultra-realistic tricks which, on the first production of the piece,

roused the ire even of a Parisian audience. The lady, too, exhibits such humorous talent in delineating the effects of intoxication as goes far to atone for her offence against good manners; and even those who object most strongly to the coarse suggestiveness of her demeanour cannot but be amused by her manifest enjoyment in her own vagaries. In her rendering, too, of the letter-song, the epistle wherein the hungry street-singer takes leave of the lover who cannot satisfy her hunger, there is evidence of artistic feeling. Take it for all in all, *La Périochole* is the best of Mdle. Schneider's parts; it brings out to its fullest her unquestionable talent, and it gives least opportunity for the display of her uncontrollable tendency to vulgarity. M. Carrier, whose humour is of the most artificial kind, is also unusually good. MM. Daubray and Desmonts both delight in the extravagant antics of *Don André* and *Panattelas*,—the viceroy who has a mania for questioning his subjects in disguise, and the minister who humours his master's eccentricities. The subordinate ladies sing their music neatly, and the piece has altogether been "mounted" with exceeding care. The audience have been amusingly "played in" by 'Les Pantins de Violette,' an operetta which, *without the music*, has often been witnessed on our stage.

Musical Gossip.

THE last Philharmonic Concert of the season, "in honour of Beethoven," is postponed from Monday next, to Monday the 11th inst.

WE understand that Mr. Henry Smart has just completed a cantata for female voices, entitled 'King René's Daughter.' The libretto, the story of which is taken from Henrich Hertz's drama, is by Mr. Frederick Enoch.

THERE is some talk of bringing out at the Théâtre Italien of Paris several of Signor Petrella's operas. He is, after Signor Verdi, the most popular composer in Italy, and we have more than once expressed in these columns our astonishment at his works being persistently ignored on this side of the Alps. Among his best-known compositions may be mentioned, 'Marco Visconti,' 'Le Precauzioni,' 'I Promessi Sposi,' 'La Contessa d'Amalfi' and 'Ione,' and we can speak from experience of the two latter containing much elegant and tuneful music. 'Ione' is founded on Lord Lytton's 'Last Days of Pompeii,' and the story is well compressed into an interesting libretto. If it gives no evidence of musical genius, the opera is eminently pleasant, and is therefore worth fifty such concoctions as Signor Campana's 'Esmeralda.' *A propos* of Signor Petrella, we observe that the production at Ferrara of one of his works, 'Celinda,' has just occasioned an uproar in that torpid city, the theatre being divided between the enthusiastic admirers and bitter enemies of the composer. That his inoffensive muse should provoke angry altercations is incomprehensible to us stolid northerners. At all events, no such excitement need be apprehended in Paris or London.

THE intense heat in Paris has crushed out all activity in the theatres there. Our neighbours, wiser in their generation than Londoners, object to coop themselves up in gas-heated places on sultry June evenings. The suburban theatres, however, are rather more frequented than those in the heart of the city, and at the Folies Marigny a little musical piece, 'L'Alchimiste des Batignolles,' has been brought out with success.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE TRAMBUSTI in his short history of music, 'Storia della Musica, e specialmente dell' Italiana,' has done good service in attempting to supply the want of a well-written and complete history of Italian music.

THE death is announced in Egypt of Themistocles Solera, author of the libretti of Verdi's two operas, 'Nabuco' and 'Attila.' Solera had been director of the police in Verona, Florence and Venice, and at the time of his death he held a similar position in the Viceroy's territory.

DRAMA

THÉÂTRE DE CLUNY.

THREE new pieces constitute the summer programme at this house. Of these one only is a work of importance. 'Père et Mari,' by M. Émile Bergerat, is a three-act comedy in the vein of M. Octave Feuillet. It is pleasantly written if not very original, and has a subject which, in these days of unsavoury analysis, may rank as exceptionally nasty. M. Mauvilain, a notary, has a wife still young-looking and attractive, and a daughter, who is the light of his household. Travelling in Italy with the latter, who is so delicate as to require change of scene, Mauvilain meets Jacques Cerny, a young man of fashion, with whom Eva soon falls violently in love. As the girl's passion is reciprocated by Cerny, and as her father's life is bound up in her own, marriage preliminaries are soon settled. The entire party then return to Paris, where Cerny is introduced to Madame Mauvilain. His consternation is great to find in the mother of the girl he is about to espouse a woman, who, under another name, has been his mistress. Nothing is now left him but flight. But Eva's health suffers so much from the desertion of her lover that M. Mauvilain is compelled to seek the fugitive. His entreaties and menaces are powerless to obtain from Cerny any avowal or explanation, and are followed by a blow. This incentive to a duel brings forward Madame Mauvilain, who, hidden by Cerny, has overheard the dispute. At length the state of affairs is made apparent to the notary, whose love for his daughter is so great that it causes him to pardon the offence to his honour, and even to consent still to receive the offender as his son-in-law. The young couple will in future live in Italy; the father, in order to secure his child's happiness, resigning himself to an eternal separation from her. This termination was scarcely to the taste of the audience, though the piece was successful. MM. Tallien and Reynald, Madame Larmet and Mdle. Kelly divided the honours of the representation. 'Le Valet de Trèfle' of M. Edmond Lasnier is the first dramatic venture of its author. It shows a man who is starting on an expedition, the end of which is matrimony, personating the servant of his friend in order that he may have an opportunity of studying the character of the woman he is to marry. The result of such an experiment may easily be guessed. While the intended husband is speculating on the value of the prize, it is seized by the man he has allowed to personate him. 'La Folie Persécutrice,' of M. Georges Charpentier, is also the work of an untried author. It is a trifling piece, but forms a not unpleasant *baiser de rideau*.

FOLIES MARIGNY.

A NEW entertainment at this summer theatre consists of a revival and two novelties. 'Le Paratonnerre' is a gay little comic vaudeville, produced ten years ago, with great success, at the Gymnase Dramatique, though a more suitable home for it would appear to have been either the Palais Royal or the house at which it is now presented. 'Les Cérises,' a one-act comedy, by M. Alfred Duprez, is in verse. Its hero is Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and its very simple plot is founded upon the scene in 'Les Confessions,' in which the writer describes himself as toying with Mdles. Galley and Grafenried and throwing cherries at them. The treatment is unsuited to the theme, and the whole is a little turgid. 'L'Alchimiste des Batignolles' is an absurd farce, representing the adventures of a young lover who succeeds in entering the house of a confectioner, addicted to alchemy, by passing for a corpse, which the worthy professor of forbidden arts needs for some occult experiments.

Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW drama, by Mr. Charles Reade, in which Mr. Hermann Vezin will appear, is announced for immediate production at the Gaiety.

'LITTLE EM'LY,' Mr. Halliday's version of 'David Copperfield,' has been revived at the Olympic. Many changes have been made in the cast. Mr. George Belmore succeeds Mr. Emery as *Peggotty*; Mr. David Fisher replaces Mr. Rowe as *Micawber*, and gives a representation of the character far less extravagant and highly coloured than that of his predecessor; and Mr. George Elliott plays the part of *Uriah Heep*, formerly sustained by Mr. Joseph Irving. A spectacular romance, entitled 'Undine,' is announced for production at the Olympic this evening.

MR. F. A. MARSHALL has given at the Hanover Square Rooms the first of a series of dramatic readings. The plays selected, 'Hamlet' and 'Volpone,' were effectively read.

THE Austrians speak very highly of the new tragedy 'Olympias,' by Herr Friedrich Marx, recently brought out at the theatre of Gratz.

AT Trieste the Morelli Company, of which the Signora Marini is a member, has been very successful. It is said that a new dramatic work by Signor Ferrari will be shortly brought out.

AT this season in Italy most of the theatres are closed, and dramatic art seeks a refuge in the *arène* or open-air theatres. For about five months, that is to say, from May to September, comedy and tragedy yield to melo-drama, which is more adapted to theatres where the audience smoke and drink and read the papers during the acts; and where the scenery is blown about by the evening breezes, and the sound of a bell tolling the Ave Maria, or the noise of some musical instrument played in the street close by distracts the attention of the spectators. In Paris, where the heat in the theatres is quite as great as in the Italian theatres, comedy is acted the whole year round, but no comedy would seem to have sufficient attractions for an Italian audience during summer.

M. VERCONSIN has finished for the Vaudeville a comedy, entitled 'Roule ta Bosse.'

A SPECTACULAR drama, entitled 'L'Odalisque,' is a forthcoming novelty at the Châtelet.

M. CADOL, the author of the 'Inutiles,' has written for the Théâtre de Cluny a new comedy in which Laferrière will support the principal part.

M. LAFONT will shortly appear at the Vaudeville in the new comedy of M. Théodore Barrière, 'L'Amour sur la Branche.'

A CURIOUS experiment is about to be made at the Comédie Française. It consists of a revival of one of the old farces in vogue contemporaneously with mysteries and miracle plays. 'Maître Pierre Pathelin,' the authorship of which has given rise to much speculation, has been fitted for the modern stage by M. Edouard Fournier. It will be played as nearly as possible as it was at its first production in the days of Louis the Eleventh. The dresses and decorations will be copied from the black letter edition of 1490. Got will undertake the rôle of *Pathelin*. As the farce is written in eight-syllable verse, it will be a complete innovation upon recent custom. No work in verse other than ten-syllable has been played at the Française for more than two centuries. The last instance of employment of octosyllabic verse was the 'Sot Vengé' of Poisson, performed in 1652.

THE Folies Nouvelles will open with 'Histoire d'une Gifle,' by MM. Busnach and De Woestyne, a fantasia by MM. Fleury and Huart, and an operetta by MM. Leterrier, Vanloo and Villebichot.

'FERNANDE' has been played a hundred nights at the Gymnase. It will soon be produced in one of the New York theatres.

THE 'Passeur du Louvre,' now in course of performance at the Ambigu-Comique, will be followed by the 'Gladiateur de Ravenne' of M. Taillade, in which the author will play the rôle of *Catigula*.

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